

Public Libraries

(MONTHLY)

Vol. 18

October, 1913

No. 8

The Man in the Yards*

Charles E. Rush, librarian, Public library,
St. Joseph, Mo.

For you who find a rare and abiding joy in the daily duties of your calling; who lay aside your work at night hoping for a better and busier day on the morrow; for you who toil and plan to improve your efforts, widen your influence and increase your tasks; who are refreshed in the presence of the printed page and are delighted beyond measure in being of real service to all those seeking knowledge in your keeping; for you who love the grateful touch of mixed humanity in need and the warm handclasp of others in the great brotherhood-of-man, for you alone I speak of these things which follow.

This great country of ours has become within the last century a huge "melting pot" for all the nations of the world. Foreign and English speaking tongues from the four corners of the earth have sought our shores as a haven of relief and opportunity. No other nation has experienced a like growth and none other has ever gained the changing cosmopolitan characteristics which have come to us from such widely differing component parts. Those of us who call ourselves Americans owe our life, liberty and happiness to the conditions which brought about this great growth and upon us devolves the great burden of relieving many of the unfortunate conditions which naturally result from the continued and increasing wave of humanity still seeking better things in our so-called land of freedom and equality.

During the past 90 years nearly thirty millions of people have entered our immigration gates, adding to our num-

bers more inhabitants than the total population of the United States three score years ago and almost one-third of our present total figure. At the close of the year of 1912 the total and combined population of five states of the Union did not equal the number of immigrants admitted during the preceding twelve months. Eighty per cent of these thirty millions arrived during the last fifty years. Eighty-seven per cent of them were more than fourteen years of age, while only thirteen per cent were under fourteen. These figures easily demonstrate that the problem is a growing one and that the large population of new arrivals are destined to become citizens and parents of future citizens in a short time. Our past policy of devoting our greatest efforts to the thirteen per cent while largely neglecting the eighty-seven per cent seems very similar to the losing method of mending a leaking boat by removing the water with a sponge rather than by repairing the hole.

Economists tell us that the "rise and fall of the immigration waves are very closely connected with the phenomenon of prosperity in this country" and that the general causes of westward expansion lie in the presence of foreign political and religious persecutions, low wages, bad economic conditions, ease of transportation, inflated rumors of great opportunities in America, and the appeal of separated friends and relatives.

The early immigrants, being largely of Teutonic and Celtic origin, were thrifty and self-reliant by nature and entered our American life as skilled workmen in agriculture and in the trades. In the last quarter of a century the source of the tide has changed from the northern to the southern countries, resulting in a far different type of foreigner who is

*Address in Second general session of A. L. A. meeting, Kaaterskill, June 24.

generally unskilled, lacking independence and initiative, and blindly submissive to authority. Many come from nations with a per cent of illiteracy rising as high as seventy, and notwithstanding the fifty per cent decrease in the total percentage of illiteracy in this country during the past 30 years we must face the fact that some 28 out of every 100 of the new arrivals over 14 years of age are annually classed as illiterates. In the future we may expect to receive an increasing flood of immigration from China, Japan and India, with problems and conditions even more perplexing.

The incoming foreigner directly affects the entire laboring class native to America in that he adds materially to the supply of wage earners, lowers the scale of wages due to lower standards of living, changes working conditions through the subdivision of labor, modifies labor organizations, influences local and national politics and increases social difficulties. It has been said that "low standards of living on the part of unskilled workers menace the higher standards of the skilled workers. The man of skill is recognizing this fact and he is frequently found joining hands with the unskilled to right the grievances of the latter. In the cotton mills, in the meat packing industry, in the coal mines, in the clothing industry and elsewhere, one nationality has been displaced by another satisfied with a lower standard of living. In turn the second has been displaced by a third, and so on. Wave after wave of immigrants may be traced in the history of one of these industries. As rapidly as a race rises in the scale of living, and through organization begins to demand higher wages and to resist the pressure of long hours and over-exertion, the employers substitute another race and the process is repeated. Each race comes from a country lower in the scale than that of the preceding until finally the ends of the earth have been ransacked in the search for low standards of living combined with patient industriousness." (Carlton).

Our civilization cannot remain unaf-

ected by these changing characteristics and the threatening, industrial conditions confronting us. With the army of the unemployed rapidly growing larger and larger, it behooves the American nation to encourage immediate consideration of ways and means to prevent unfortunate results in our industrial, political and social life.

The national government, being concerned chiefly with the admission or rejection of the immigrant, quickly places him under the care of state and local governments, who are duty-bound to assume the entire responsibility of developing him into an efficient worker and a good citizen. The regulation of private employment agencies, protection of the foreigner in transit, adoption of standard employment laws, creation of municipal unemployment commissions, etc., indicate that state and city governments are beginning to respond to this duty of offering more sympathetic understanding, more adequate care and better protection to the newly arrived, confused, unemployed and homeless immigrant. These governments are slowly realizing that their obligations have been sorely neglected in the past when such problems were wholly consigned to the well meaning but quite inadequate field of private philanthropy. Public libraries, as departments of city governments, concerned with the dissemination of knowledge of the masses, must soon realize their large responsibility in the naturalization, education and socialization of our foreign born population. It is very gratifying to announce that the state of Massachusetts has very recently taken the lead in this particular field of service by the passage of an act authorizing the appointment by the Board of Library Commissioners of a field worker to direct the educational work of libraries among the aliens of the state.

Libraries, like human beings, can reach a high point of efficiency and service in a particular line only when that line is encouraged and promoted. The development of libraries favoring certain classes of citizens has been quite general

and extremely successful. Much has been said but comparatively little has been done for the foreigner among our laboring men. The "man in the yards," the unskilled foreign wage-earner, being taxed while needing more and receiving less from society than others, "has done much of the rough and hard work of recent decades. He has built the roadbeds of our railways, mined our coal and iron, unloaded our vessels, and cleaned our streets. The recent immigrant has performed the crude manual labor necessary for the upbuilding of big industrial plants and huge transportation systems. His services in developing the resources of the nation have been extremely important. Many industries would be almost depleted if divested of all wage-earners of foreign birth and those born on American soil but of foreign born parents. If the foreign born and the native born of foreign parents were removed from our large cities, the latter would shrink to approximately one-third of their recent size." (Carlton).

This "man in the yards" with whom "intimate contact removes prejudice, inspires appreciation and kindles self-respect," displays an astounding amount of seriousness and earnestness in his desire to learn and to improve himself when once informed of the possibilities in our libraries. Very often he finds his chief delight in the best of books, like children calling for good instead of new books, and many times he is not as dull and as ignorant as generally supposed, being more appreciative of better things than our average native laboring man. The opportunity is a great one to be of practical and inspirational help to an eager reader seeking to increase his earning power and joy in life, and to learn of the higher ideals of citizenship and the coming brotherhood of all.

In order to devise worth-while methods of approaching him and securing his interest, place yourself in imagination in similar surroundings and conditions on a foreign shore. Only through direct appeals touching your personal needs,

pleasures and occupation would you be attracted in like circumstances by strangers. The same is true with our new Americans.

Foreigners who speak the same language largely settle in the same locality and move from place to place in groups. A thorough educational survey of these groups in the community tributary to the library or branch is of first importance to determine the characteristics, conditions and needs of each group. Whenever it is possible an experienced library and social worker should be employed. The advice and assistance of factory managers, labor leaders and social workers cannot be valued too highly. Following these steps, branch and deposit stations administered by local assistants may well be located in favorable shops, yards, factories, settlements, centers, and labor headquarters, without arousing undue suspicion among the men, even more extensively than in many of our progressive library systems today.

The formation of the recently named "Creative" or "Extension" departments and the appointment of one or more trained assistants to create interest and regularly visit and supervise the library work in each district, group and institution will soon become a customary feature in the large cities. I firmly believe that it will not be many years until our large manufacturing institutions employing much labor will construct recreational centers in their plants equipped with social, reading and gymnastic departments sufficient to meet the needs of their employees. Furthermore, I see little to discourage the establishment of traveling library collections on wheels, visiting certain districts on scheduled time. In libraries near foreign centers special departments are needed to supply practical and simple information in different languages on requirements for naturalization, instruction, employment, investments, American customs, travel and history, demands of law and order, American money and banks, etc., etc.

The development of our present line of tactics, including the presentation of lectures emphasizing the possibility of increased wages through practical reading, the formation of classes in the study of English, the promotion of special foreign entertainment programs and exhibitions, the extension of the library habit to adults through publicity directed to their children, the publication of daily news for workers by means of special library papers and the general press, the creation of more effectively printed library advertising done in many languages, the coöperation with individuals and societies promoting educational, social and recreation centers, etc., will open a new era in library service for foreign laboring men.

A great number of specialized and technical industrial books may not often be found to be necessary in library collections, since the great need among this class of readers is a large supply of trade journals and more elementary mechanical books for the unskilled workman, the student mechanic and the future tradesman.

On the other hand *life* as well as *livelihood* must be considered and met. All men must live while they are earning a living and in these days they must be trained for vacation as well as vocation. The tendency today is to place too much emphasis on the daily struggle for livelihood and to neglect the hours of life during leisure time. In defense of the "man in the yards" the crying answer returns, "but what of the man whose soul-deadening toil leaves little or no time for leisure or whose daily labor kills all mental and physical desire for leisure, rest and improvement." This cry will return again and again until all labor will be so equalized that all men shall have more of what life offers and less of what it demands. Those who work on specialized labor done under intense strain and through long hours are destined to become weakened, brutalized and almost incapable of showing intelligent interest in social-betterment. Even "family life," the first school of morals,

is a closed book against the man who comes home "dead-tired late at night."

Consider some of the perils through which the working boy must pass from year to year, such as economic waste in uneducational trades, stunted physical development, **early maturity**, suppression of the spirit of boyhood, indifference towards knowledge and efficiency, personal weakness, and delinquency. The dire results due to these perils are well illustrated by the following replies made by a number of Chicago factory children when asked why they quit school:

Because it's easier to work in a factory than it is to learn at school.

You never understand what they tell you in school and you can learn right off to do things in a factory.

They don't call you a Dago.

You can buy shoes for the baby.

Our boss he never went to school.

School ain't no good. The Holy Father he can send ye to hell, and the boss he can take yer job away er raise yer pay.

But the teacher, she can't do nothing.

Is it not true that greed, selfishness, privilege, injustice, and neglect are five of the great sins of civilization! These obstructions to progress are largely due to ignorance and indifference, two causes which are in themselves as great evils as their results. In order to attain the best of social conditions positive cures must be found for these devastating evils—cures that will replace greed by liberality, selfishness by the brotherhood of man, privilege by equality, injustice by justice and neglect by service—cures that will transform ignorance and indifference into clear-eyed knowledge and active responsibility. Laws and revolutions have failed more miserably than we enjoy admitting and only through the far reaching, beneficent influences of education and religion may we expect to touch the roots of these great evils.

Is it possible that many of our public libraries, who reach the individual and his family long before and for many years following the efforts of our public schools, can consider themselves excused from a large part of their responsibility

in the educational movements now striving to improve the physical, mental and moral conditions of these men who suffer for want of better things! How can it be that some librarians stand by indifferently and heed not the cry of need from these weaker members of society, who, with their distinctive and curable social difficulties, have been left alone to carve their own destinies, unappreciated and unaided! The time is near at hand when everyone shall recognize that it is the "common right of all men to share in the culture, prosperity and progress" of society, and that the conservation of life by raising it to its highest value is to be the cry of our new era of heightened individuality.

In his inaugural address President Wilson uttered these accusing heart-searching words: "We have been proud of our industrial achievements, but we have not hitherto stopped thoughtfully enough to count the human cost, the cost of lives snuffed out, of energies overtaxed and broken, the fearful physical and spiritual cost to the men and women, and children upon whom the dead weight and burden of it all has fallen without mercy the years through. The groans and agony of it all, the solemn moving undertone of our life, coming up out of the mines and factories and out of every home where the struggle has had its intimate and familiar seat, have not yet reached our ears."

The "vision of the open gates of opportunity for all" must first be seen by those who lead before they who follow can dream dreams and go forth to realize them.

"God sends Experience to paint men's portraits. Does some longing youth look at the settled face of a Washington, whose lineaments have been transmitted to us by the artist's skill, and strive to wear as noble a mien? That look—the winds of the Alleghenies, the trials of the Jersey winter, the sufferings at Cambridge, the conflicts with Congress, wrought it out; and he who would gain it must pass through as stern a school."—Henry Ward Beecher.

Window-Boxes in Libraries

Some city librarians may not have realized fully the beauty and satisfaction to be derived from the use of window-boxes. At the Worcester public library we have experimented this year with eight new miniature flower beds of this kind, two in charge of each department. The lumber was paid for by the library; the boxes were made and painted by the janitor; the Parks Commission supplied the loam (of really magic quality); leaving the staff to furnish plants and seeds as the different departments chose.

As our front windows face nearly north we were somewhat skeptical about the success of anything which was expected to blossom. We do, however, get a few hours of the morning sun during the longest days, and our geraniums have done famously, flowering continuously since May. German ivy, nasturtiums, coleus and different kinds of ferns have served acceptably as accessories to the scarlet geraniums. The different members of the staff having originally supplied the plants, are naturally much interested in their up-keep, considerable rivalry being displayed in exploiting the merits of the different plants and flowers.

ROBERT K. SHAW.

Worcester, Mass.

'Cost of Attending A. L. A. Meetings

Editor PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

The letter of "A Library Assistant" in the June number of PUBLIC LIBRARIES shows several misconceptions of the question of attendance at the annual meetings of the A. L. A. which it may be well to correct.

In the first place, while the association wishes to increase its membership and welcomes library workers regardless of position, it certainly does not urge or expect all members to attend every meeting. Attendance at the meetings is given as only one of several reasons for joining and not among the most important. This position would be necessary if only

for financial reasons. Each individual member pays \$2 a year, of which it costs 5 cents to collect the dues and 8 cents to furnish the bulletin, and as the cost of the Conference is about one dollar for each member attending, it is evident that an individual member who attends a meeting makes practically no financial contribution to the other activities of the association. There are, however, other reasons, such as the limitations of time and place and the change in the character of the meetings, for considering any great increase in the attendance as of doubtful value.

In the second place, it is hardly true that it is the library assistant "who largely makes the A. L. A. budget possible." The number of members recorded in the 1912 Handbook as holding positions below that of assistant librarian is 657 out of a total of 2,365, and their contribution was \$1,314 out of a total of about \$25,000.

Nor has the cost of attending the annual meeting increased at all in proportion to the increase of other items of expenditure or that of library salaries. About the only necessary expenses are railroad fares and hotel bills. The first have not increased at all for 20 years while the minimum rate for the decade has increased only from \$2.50 a day to \$3 a day, or a total of \$3 for a conference. If members are spending more than formerly, it can be only because they desire better accommodation or travel longer distances. The association is not responsible for even the second factor, for it has adhered to its established custom of meeting in different parts of the country in order that members may attend every third or fourth year without great expense. This year, for instance, members living as far East as Boston, as far West as Buffalo, as far North as Montreal, or as far South as Philadelphia, need not spend more than \$35, and even from Chicago the necessary expense is only \$65.

C. W. ANDREWS.

The John Crerar library, Chicago.

Cataloging Made Easy

The card catalog

A practical manual for public and private libraries: including other uses of cards in libraries, by W. C. Berwick Sayers and James Douglas Stewart, London, Grafton & Company, 1913. 86 p., illus., front., diagr. Price, 3s. net.

For a practical manual of the whole gentle art of cataloging, this is rather a slight and penuriously brief effort and takes a great deal for granted. The authors are two English librarians, well and favorably known to their American colleagues for their contributions to professional literature. But just what the purpose of the book is, and to what class of readers it is addressed, is not quite clear. The preliminary chapters deal with general explanations of card catalogs, their fittings and mechanism, the variety and cost of cards and the printing and writing of cards. The five succeeding chapters take up author, title and subject cards and guiding and indexing, and consist of brief, concise statements of the rules for the several forms of entry, based on the Anglo-American code, each form being illustrated with a card or entry showing the practical application of the respective rule. There is not a thing to quarrel with in these chapters, but it is all so elementary and so absolutely "net" that one is led to inquire for whom these directions are intended. Surely the cataloger, even of the smallest library, who has any experience whatsoever behind him, does not require these simple reiterations of his daily routine. And it seems quite equally obvious that the tyro, or the hapless individual who is suddenly confronted with the unfamiliar task of cataloging a private or public library, needs a more patiently explanatory and logical vade mecum than these brief pages offer. Knowledge of the meaning of such terms as "dictionary catalog" and "systematically classified catalog" is taken for granted, but the true inwardness of the latter form seems to be a bit hazy in the minds of the authors themselves, if one may judge from the remark that the Library of Congress card shelf-list "is practically identical with a systematically

classified catalog"; a statement which fails to take cognizance of the very material point of the absence of added entries in a shelf-list. The term "dictionary catalog," also, seems to bear a slightly different connotation from that accepted in this country since the authors quite clearly have in mind a separate subject catalog, confining the dictionary principle to the author and title catalog, into which references to the independent subject catalog are filed.

The final chapters comprise descriptions of other uses of cards in libraries, as shelf-lists, accession records and order and book selection files. A number of interesting suggestions are made which, in whole or in part, may be new to many, although different opinions exist as to the practicability of putting cards to some of the uses mentioned. Nothing is said of imprint, collation, arrangement and kindred subjects. These matters are, of course, fully treated in the code of rules but—so is everything else in the book! And again we ask, *Cui bono?* The practical cataloger would, it seems to us, do better to apply himself to the whole body of doctrine in the code of rules itself, devoting a part of his leisure, we trust, to the study of that Blackstone of cataloging law, Cutter's Rules (omitted from the select bibliography in the appendix!) And the amateur and beginner would, we trust again, feel more fitly served by being offered a larger portion of explanation and less of categorical statement than by the flattering assumption of intuitive fore-knowledge so subtly indicated between the meagre lines of this compilation.

Parenthetically, we regret to note the omission from the bibliography of Wheatley's chatty little manual, still the most human, if not the most scientific, of all books on the art.

Meanwhile we trust that we are mistaken and that the little book will find wide use, for we are fond of Messrs Sayers and Stewart and of their work in the *Library Assistant* and the *Library World*, from which we long ago derived the impression that these two English

brethren were, jointly and severally, quite sure of what they were doing and quite capable of doing it. C. B. R.

For Free Distribution

Copies of the following annual reports of the United States Civil Service Commission are available for public distribution upon application to the Library, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.:

Report of 1900, 17.

Report of 1903, 20.

Report of 1904, 21.

Report of 1911, 28.

Report of 1912, 29.

The following pamphlets on the proposed Currency and Banking bill, known as the Federal Reserve act, can be secured by writing to the banks issuing them:

"Administration currency bill," by George M. Reynolds, President, Continental and Commercial National Bank, Chicago.

"Analysis of the proposed banking and currency bill," by Corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia.

"Federal reserve act," by Fourth National Bank, New York.

"Review of proposed banking and currency bill," by James B. Forgan, president First National Bank, Chicago.

P. H. Wilson, secretary of the Association of Portland cement manufacturers, offers to send to libraries who are creating effective industrial departments the literature issued by the association. "Concrete house and its construction," "Factories and warehouses of concrete," etc., are among the pamphlets. The publications are really worth while, and libraries wishing to be placed on their mailing list should write direct to Mr Wilson.

A woman went to a library one day and asked the reference librarian for some material on the old cities of Florida. "Why not start with the 'Confessions of St. Augustine?'" said the librarian.

Public Libraries

MONTHLY - EXCEPT AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

Library Bureau - - - - - Publishers

M. E. AHERN - - - - - Editor

Subscription - - - - - \$2 a year

Five copies to one library - - - \$8 a year

Single number - - - - - 25 cents

Foreign subscriptions - - - \$2.25 a year

Entered as second-class matter May 17, 1896, at the Post office at Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1897.

By the rules of the banks of Chicago an Exchange charge of 10 cents is made on all out-of-town checks for \$10 and under. In remitting subscriptions, therefore, checks on New York or Chicago banks or post-office money orders should be sent.

When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent two weeks before the change is to take effect.

If a subscriber wishes his copy of the magazine discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

Copies failing to reach subscribers, through loss in the mails, will be duplicated without charge if request to do so is received within 30 days after publication. Later than that duplicate copies can be supplied only at regular rates.

The task of choosing out of the mass of excellent material furnished by the A. L. A. and allied meetings of 1913 is tremendous. It is not a matter of choice at all, in fact, it is one of expediency and space. A very large part of the many good things is not touched at all here, delay in receiving material, the passing of timeliness, etc., making their inclusion impossible. However, the A. L. A. *Proceedings* under the efficient editorship of Secretary Utley will supply any lack that may be felt from the condensed form used here and the search after fuller information than is given in PUBLIC LIBRARIES, is referred to that valuable work.

The convention.—The meeting of the A. L. A. at Kaaterskill has passed into history and bears with it the general opinion that it was most satisfactory from a professional and social point of view.

The programs, both of the general meetings and of the sections, as well as of the affiliated associations, elicited the criticism of overfulness, but at the same time, it would be hard to specify what particular parts might have been omitted without a feeling of loss.

The president's address outlined the general tone of the meeting, that of the library as a factor in public service, and the general program was built around this idea. A point worthy of mention was the evident realization that it would be an easy thing in developing this thought to intrude along lines which, however important in themselves and their results, are distinctly outside the province of library service as the leader.

The presence and messages of a number of visitors engaged in other lines of public service, gave occasion for hopefulness as to the recognition of library service in the schemes of public life. However important the message which these persons brought, there was value in the opportunity afforded them also, to hear the ideas of the library workers in regard to what they had a right to expect from constituted authorities in various lines, and in one instance, so well was the ground covered in the presentations by librarians, which came first, that there was little left in the way of direction or advice for the speaker to offer, so he was forced to consider what seemed entirely irrelevant matter.

The unpreparedness of the host of the occasion to care for the guests was a matter which caused considerable feeling and discussion, but even this, in the vast majority of instances, did not interfere with the pleasure and success of the occasion.

The sectional meetings were unusual-

ly good in that the discussions dealt with concrete topics on which a decision could be reached.

The absence of outside social entertainment did not seem to make a very large vacancy. There was also an absence of personal discussion and criticism which sometimes is much in evidence when a large company is thrown on itself for entertainment. The beauty of the surroundings, the walks and drives, the broad, pleasant verandas, and the delightful weather, went far towards mitigating the unpreparedness of the hotel.

Taken all in all, the meeting of 1913 bears the mark of excellence, and as its times recede further into the past, only pleasurable memories remain of it.

Return of Miss Doren.—It will be a matter of much pleasure to those in library circles who have had the pleasure and assistance of association in library meetings with Miss Electra C. Doren, to learn that she has returned to active public library work. By special invitation of the library board, she returns to the same position, librarian of the Public library of Dayton, which she relinquished some years ago to organize the new library school in Western Reserve university.

The terrible floods of the spring, as has been noted in *PUBLIC LIBRARIES*, did great damage to the main library of Dayton, as well as retarding and cramping other work in the system. While much of the chaos has been reduced to order, Miss Doren will find much in the library situation that will require study, earnest consideration and loyal effort to bring the situation into good working conditions again. With her years of experience, her renewed health, professional zeal and sympathetic attitude, with her splendidly efficient ability in team work,

she will doubtlessly succeed in this as she has always done in everything.

The Library Board of Dayton is to be congratulated on the wisdom shown in their choice of a new librarian.

Fewer meetings.—Annual library meetings were held in 38 states within the past year, and some states held several meetings. The library section of the N. E. A. and the several library sections of the state teachers' associations held meetings also. Then there were the local clubs in a number of communities. Many states held district library meetings and institutes.

The midwinter meeting of the Council has grown to several hundred in its attendance, and the moving spirits in all these meetings are practically the same.

As has been pointed out before by a number of speakers, particularly by Dr Hill in his address two years ago as president of New York state library association, there are too many library meetings for the greatest good to a large number. It may be considered heresy, but *PUBLIC LIBRARIES* is moved to suggest that the A. L. A. take the lead in remedying this unfavorable condition by holding biennial meetings, or, perhaps, triennial meetings, particularly in view of the fact that it has encouraged and developed within itself that peculiar body known as the Council, which within close lines formulates and maintains the policies of the association.

The Council, by constitutional mandate, shall hold at least two meetings a year, and the midwinter meeting has grown to such large proportions that it partakes very largely of the character of the general meeting. This body might continue its annual meetings, if it seemed possible that the welfare of the general associa-

tion might suffer with less frequent proceedings, while the whole A. L. A. met only every alternate year.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES will be glad to hear from the members of the A. L. A. in regard to this matter, and will be impartial in presenting arguments on both sides of the question, "Shall the A. L. A. meet less frequently than once a year?" It will be a matter of great relief to many to feel less obligation to attend so many meetings, though some may feel inclined to continue the present round.

The Death of Mr Larned

Josephus Nelson Larned, "Buffalo's foremost man of letters," died at his home, near Buffalo, August 16, aged 77 years.

During almost his entire life, Mr Larned was interested in literary pursuits. For many years he was engaged in newspaper work. He was head of the Buffalo public library from 1877 to 1897, during which time the library was changed from a private institution to a public one, and became one of the noted collections of books in the country.

After his retirement from library work in 1897, Mr Larned devoted his entire time to literary work. Among the best known of his books are the monumental work, "History for ready reference," "Talks about books," "Books, culture and character." A number of histories particularly for schools are in the list of his works. He was the editor of "Literature of American history," a valuable A. L. A. publication, made possible through the generosity of Mr George Iles. He was also author of much important material appearing in cyclopedias, magazines and publications of learned societies.

Mr Larned was a member of many literary and scholarly societies, and Dartmouth college conferred the degree of M. A. upon him. He was president of the A. L. A. in 1894 at the Lake Placid

conference. While Mr Larned was not known personally to the rank and file of the present membership of the A. L. A., they are familiar with his library reputation of bygone years as well as his valuable contributions to library literature.

He was always dignified, with a scholarly aspect, but a man exceedingly genial and simple in his manner. His intimate friends were devoted to him, and those who knew him casually had the greatest respect for his learning and upright character.

His interest in the library world and his regard for his old library friends never ceased. A member of the staff of the Buffalo public library writes:

"Mr Larned's death brings us sorrow and a deep sense of loss, no less acute for being not unexpected. The newspapers tell what he did. The full beauty of his character, his kindness, his loyalty to his friends and to his own ideals, his love of fun and love of his fellow-men, his devotion to his home, his unselfishness and unvarying consideration of others—only those who knew him best could know, so modest and unassuming was he."

Another Chapter of an Old Story

Under the heading, "A former regent in disgrace," *The School Bulletin* for July contains the following:

"It has seldom happened that an eligible regent of the University of the State of New York has failed of re-election, and when Edward Lauterbach, who was popularly believed to have displaced Melvil Dewey as state librarian because Hebrews were excluded from the Lake Placid Club, was turned down, the reason commonly ascribed was his domestic difficulties. He has been undergoing, however, a most humiliating Congressional investigation. He is accused of representing that he had influence with Speaker Clark and others and of bold lying in an attempt to acquire influence with J. P. Morgan and Co. The Brooklyn *Eagle* says he was 'finally compelled to call himself a liar.'"

American Library Association Conference

Proceedings at Kaaterskill

The weather man was good to the librarians this year at the A. L. A. conference. The locality selected for the meeting was beautiful and inspiring. One might wish the hotel had opened earlier so as to have been more nearly in readiness when the crowd arrived. It was bewildering to stand for an indefinite period before a closed door to be let in at last to cold and scanty rations. To those who had argued for Chautauqua, N. Y., to be met with denial on account of lack of accommodations, the situation seemed ironical.

But after all, the creature comforts were the least of the causes which had brought together the largest meeting in the history of the association. There was, perhaps, a larger registration at the meeting at Magnolia Beach in 1903, but very many of those registered were there for only a day or two, and really did not get or give the real flavor of attendance.

It was an interesting week. Strangers were there in numbers. A new element seldom seen at such a meeting was furnished by the new alert business librarian. The wear and tear of life and its demands were plainly in evidence where previous acquaintance had not known them. The nearby library schools sent the young, eager, expectant students to gaze in derision or wonderment at those whom before they had imagined. Ideals were shattered, opinions were more fairly adjusted and a foretaste of the real librarian was obtained that must have certain values in the preparation for the work. Trustees from near by libraries added the element of solidity and under the leadership of the faithful veteran from Cincinnati, W. T. Porter, discussed the questions relating to their stewardship.

A goodly number of members from the Northland were present, though, of course, in no such numbers as at the Ottawa meetings. Victoria, Ontario, Quebec, were all represented. England sent Mr Jast. Mr Chivers came over at the

time just for the meeting, and hurried back home directly afterward. The German bookseller from Leipsig was present and was somewhat disappointing in his attitude toward the Book exhibit planned for next year.

The conference was in every way a good one. The program was good, things went smoothly, harmony prevailed, helpfulness was in every hand. A number of distinguished visitors lent an extra glow of excitement that was worth while. It was mentioned several times that it was remarkable that those who really counted in the meeting place were less conspicuous in the grill-room and vice-versa.

The several library schools held their annual dinners, which were this year, more than usual, occasions of joyfulness and good feeling. A crossing of lines where one individual was claimed by more than one school added to the gaiety of the feasts. New York state naturally led in numbers, more than 150 persons being present at the dinner. Songs, class mottoes and something very near like college yells enlivened the occasion.

Walks and talks in the woods about were frequent and a free spirit of comradeship was evident from first to last.

The program

The program was the work largely of President Legler and to him and to those whom he chose to appear is due whatever of praise or blame it merited.

The first session, on Monday evening, opened rather late, owing to the delay in getting to the hotel and getting dinner and ready for the meeting.

The president's address

In his presidential address, which he entitled "The world of print, and the world's work," Mr Legler traced the evolution of democracy through its significant stages, citing the invention of typography when the instrument for its spread was created; the beginnings of public schools, when its forces were multiplied; and the development of public libraries, which gave assurance of its permanence. The evolution of the book

paralleled the history of the unfoldment of human rights. Entering somewhat fully upon the history of the library movement, he came to its modern trend and purpose, and the resultant specialization of activities. The abundance of service in large centers of population and the contrasting meagerness of facilities in the rural regions was emphasized.

"Specialization," he said, "has been incorporated into library administration chiefly to give expeditious and thorough aid to seekers of information touching a wide variety of interests—business men, legislators, craftsmen, special investigators and students of every sort. This added duty has not diminished its initial function to make available the literature of all time, nor to satisfy those who go to books for the pure joy of reading. The recreative service of the library is as important as the educative, or the informative. For the great mass of people, the problem has been the problem of toil long and uninterrupted. The successful struggle of the unions to restrict the hours of labor has developed another problem almost as serious—the problem of leisure. Interwoven with this acute problem is another which subdivision of labor has introduced into modern industrial occupations—the terrible fatigue which results from a monotonous repetition of the same process hour after hour, day after day, week after week. Such blind concentration in the making of but one piece of a machine, or a garment, or a watch, or any other article of merchandise, without knowledge of its relationship to the rest, soon wears the human worker out. There must be an outlet of play, of fun, or recreation. The librarian need not feel apologetic to the public because perchance his circulation statistics show that 70 per cent of it is classed as fiction. If he wishes to reduce this percentage to 69 or 68 or 67, let him do it not by discouraging the reading of novels, but by stimulating the use of books in other classes of literature. But well does he merit his own sense of humiliation and the condemnation of the critics if he needs must feel

ashamed of the kind of novels that he puts upon his shelves."

After giving in detail the strong, significant work which libraries are now engaged in to reach the foreign-born, the factory workers, the children, the employes in great industrial concerns, the business interests, the voters, the specialists in many fields, he summarized his conclusions thus:

"Thus the libraries are endeavoring to make themselves useful in every field of human enterprise or interest: with books of facts for the information they possess; with books of inspiration for the stimulus they give and the power they generate. Conjointly these yield the equipment which develops the constructive imagination, without which the world would seem but a sorry and a shriveled spot to dwell upon. The poet and the dreamer conceive the great things which are wrought; the scientist and the craftsman achieve them; the scholar and the artist interpret them. Thus associated, they make their finest contribution to the common life. The builders construct the great monuments of iron and of concrete which are the expression of this age, as the great cathedrals and abbeys were of generations that have passed. Adapted as they are to the needs of this day, our artists and our writers have shown us the beauty and the art which the modern handiwork of man possesses. With etcher's tool one man of keen insight has shown us the art that inheres in the lofty structures which line the great thoroughfares of our chief cities, the beauty of the sky-lines they trace with roof and pediment. With burning words another has given voice to machinery and to the vehicles of modern industry, and we thrill to the eloquence and glow of his poetic fervor.

"Great works of art are useful works greatly done," declares Mr T. J. Cobden-Sanderson, and rightly viewed the most prosaic achievements of this age, whether they be great canals, or clusters of workmen's homes worthily built, or maybe more humble projects, have a greatness of meaning that carries with it the sense of beauty and of art.

"In medieval days, the heralds of civilization were the warrior, the missionary, the explorer and the troubadour; in modern times, civilization is carried forward by the chemist, the engineer and the interpreter of life—whether the medium utilized be pen or brush or voice. Without vision, civilization would wither and perish, and so it may well be that the printed page shall serve as symbol of its supreme vision. Within the compass of the book sincerely written, rightly chosen, and well used are contained the three chief elements which justify the library of the people—information, education, recreation.

"The urge of the world makes these demands: ours is the high privilege to respond."

The president's address was followed by the reading of the letters which had been received by the president in answer to questions which he had sent out bearing on library work. These were read by Dr Reuben G. Thwaites, Miss Ahern and W. P. Cutter. Among those answering were Winston Churchill, Robert Herrick, Arnold Bennett, Hamlin Garland, George W. Cable, Booth Tarkington, S. Weir Mitchell, Thomas Nelson Page, George P. Brett of the Macmillan Co., Professor J. F. Jameson of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, David Starr Jordan and Andrew Carnegie. These were interesting as side lights on the writers.

Second session

The second session on Tuesday morning opened with the address by L. Stanley Jast, honorable secretary and representative of the Library Association of Great Britain. This was Mr Jast's second appearance before the American library association, and many of the friends he had made in his former visit gave him a hearty welcome personally, as well as joining the rank and file of the association in their cordial welcome to their English co-worker, expressed by a rising vote of the audience.

With his usual ready wit, Mr Jast acknowledged the courtesy and proceeded to his address, "Present conditions and tendencies of library work in Great Brit-

ain." It was a clear statement of the organization, history and conduct of that body. As he portrayed the situation, it seemed to be a most efficient and thorough organization, and the apathy of the public toward library laws and maintenance funds which he reported, seemed hardly just in return for the efforts that are made to make library work effective. He spoke of the re-organization of the association which promised to bring more harmonious work in the different parts of the association in the future.

Mr Jast, in behalf of the body which he represented, earnestly invited the American library association to join with the British association in the meeting of 1914 at Oxford, England.

The theme of the second session, on Tuesday morning, was "Work with foreigners and the colored race."

Mary Antin, who produced "The promised land," made a plea that the librarians should tell what they know of the immigrants in the public library, claiming they were the most earnest, intelligent users. There was a wide difference in the impression which she made on the audience, ranging from the most enthusiastic admiration to keen disappointment in the speaker.

Next came an address on "Immigrants as contributors to library progress," by Mrs A. B. Maltby, of the New York public library, who spoke most flatteringly of the extent and earnestness of the reading done in that library by children, and in some cases by the older ones among the immigrants.

"The man in the yards," by Charles E. Rush, was an interesting plea for more attention towards lighting up the imagination, extending the opportunities for culture and making easier the hard life of toil of many laborers. (See page 313.)

William F. Yust, librarian of the Rochester public library, gave the results of his investigation of facilities offered to the negroes in libraries in the United States, and the varying results of the opportunities offered, together with the difficulties attending. Mr Yust spoke in favor of a separate library for negro

readers in order that they might be free from the almost certain unpleasant occurrences that are sure to occur in the United States for a long time to come, where they are expected to use the same library with the white people. Mr Yust confined his discussion to the negroes, as no special problem has arisen yet in connection with other races.

Third session

The theme for the third session on Wednesday was "Library influence in the home, in the shop, on the farm and among defectives and dependents."

Considerable disappointment was felt when President Legler read a telegram from Sarah Louise Arnold, of Simmons college, announcing her inability to be present.

Edward F. Stevens, librarian of Pratt institute, spoke about "The choice of books and preparations for having them read by artisans and craftsmen." It was an exhibition of the well known effective work done along this line by the Pratt institute free library. Mr Stevens pointed out the utter futility of any work along this line that was not inspired by sincerity, knowledge and earnestness. The books furnished such men must be as true, accurate, concise, simple, efficient and reliable as the craftsman's tools.

"The woman on the farm" was portrayed by Lutie E. Stearns as she has been seen by various persons who have made a study of the rural problem, and who have written out of their observation of conditions as they appear to them. Miss Stearns' unerring scent for wit and wisdom, and her inimitable humor in presentation, painted a picture of the woman on the farm which seemed to make her not of kin or kind to any other class of women in her need of interesting reading. Whether the factors in the various problems adduce these facts, might be questioned.

Pictures gathered from a hundred directions, passed through the alembic of a keen sense of humor, of varied experience, of an apt turning of speech, which make Miss Stearn unique as a speaker, and which on this occasion en-

abled her to give an address replete with entertainment.

Julia A. Robinson, out of her experience as librarian of state institutions in Iowa, gave an interesting account of helping defectives and dependents that came under her observation in her work in Iowa. Her conclusions were unanimously in favor of the desirable and valuable results to be obtained from the use of books in these classes.

Perhaps the most notable contribution to the program of the entire meeting was made when Dr Herbert Putnam, as a member of a special committee, read the tribute to the late Dr Billings. The tribute was an expression of the highest esteem and respect, expressed in choice terms singularly beautiful, while the reading of the tribute itself was no less impressive than the wonderful expression of deep feeling which it contained. Never has one of Dr Putnam's many impressive addresses touched deeper feeling or aroused finer emotions than on this occasion. It was the tribute of one great soul to another, worthy of its subject, giving the impression, somehow, as befitting the deceased and equally expressive of the character and characteristics of the speaker.

An amendment to the constitution, adding representatives of each state, provincial and territorial library association to the present number of the A. L. A. council was carried.

A by-law was passed providing that a library association having a membership of not less than 15, may be represented by the president or an alternative. The annual fee to be \$5 for a membership of 50 or less, and 10 cents per capita for all above that number. The privileges of the American library association council shall be available only to those holding personal membership or representing institutional membership.

Fourth session

The theme of the fourth session was "Children and young people," and "Education at home, in the school and in the library."

The education of the child and the

conservation of his interests under the title, "Changing conditions of child life," was ably presented by Faith E. Smith, of the Chicago public library, and "How the library has met these conditions," was discussed by Gertrude C. Andrus, of the Seattle public library. These papers dealt almost exclusively with the city child, who, numerous as he is, does not constitute the whole problem.

"The normal schools and their relation to libraries," by Willis H. Kerr, of the Kansas state normal school, gave the writer's ideas, colored pretty largely by the hue of the school. Mr Kerr's paper will appear later in PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

"The increasing scope of the work in high schools," by Mary E. Hall, of the Girls' high school of Brooklyn, was one of the most interesting and instructive papers of the whole meeting. Miss Hall told about things that were actually being done, and their effect, both on pupils and teachers, and the progress of education through library work in high schools. She pointed out that in former years high schools looked particularly after those who expected to go to college, now the future employment of everybody receives attention, and in this the library was an important factor. Posters, museum material, newspaper clippings, lists of new books and special books in the public library are displayed. The use of magazines in history work is growing widely. Clubs of various kinds are formed through the library and things of interest in choosing a vocation are displayed. The high-school authorities are learning to buy better magazines, newspapers and books, and good taste in these things is being formed in the young people. Miss Hall said that the use of the library ought to be put in the examinations for college entrance.

Fifth session

The theme of the fifth session was "Library service to business and legislation."

Under the title, "The law that stands the test," Secretary Dudgeon of the Wis-

consin free commission urged the librarians to see that the laws were drafted with a knowledge of the other laws with which they might conflict, so that fewer laws would be unconstitutional. Mr Dudgeon's presentation was clear and forceful, but it did not dispose of the question in many minds, whether bill drafting was not a step outside the field of librarianship, and ought not to have a scope of its own, calling for library service only as any other important question calls for it. It would seem that the state department of law was the proper home of such an activity, rather than the library service.

"State wide forces in the library," by D. C. Brown, of the State library of Indiana, claimed the library to be the court of last appeal for the authoritative message along any line of investigation—agricultural, economic, scientific or sociological.

If the voters of New York city receive Mr McAneny as cordially and with as true a welcome as did the company at Kaaterskill, his future career is assured.

In opening his address, he paid tribute to the increasing helpfulness of the libraries in the world of affairs, particularly municipal effort. He gave plain and practical directions as to how to secure the interest and coöperation of municipal authorities in carrying on the business of the library. He said it was a mistake to put in a plea for funds only at budget time. The authorities ought to have information as to the needs of the library throughout the year, and when budget time comes, a concise but clear statement should be sent, giving reasons for the need of money, using the arrangement of a classified budget. It would be well to put in plenty of explanatory notes in this communication, so that the business man might have the information at hand on any question that may arise in their minds. He spoke of the trouble and severe problems of making a budget and particularly without previous plans and knowledge from which to work. The Municipal library is in a new building in New York City

where distances are measured not by feet but by acres. This library is planning to answer today's questions, not history of long ago. It is not to be a morgue, but a trained place for busy people, therefore ought to give present answers to concrete questions, not books and dissertations, however scholarly. A mayor's clearing house for all sorts of question and queries calls for a cumulative index to public affairs. Municipal libraries are an aid to this, and are a growth towards standards of administration.

S. H. Ranck, of Grand Rapids, presented an address on making a library useful to business men. He said it was a question for librarians to consider as to why only five per cent of live business men use the libraries. Librarianship might be compared to a sort of salesmanship. He made a number of interesting comparisons with a department store. Business men are largely responsible for show buildings for libraries, which afterwards are preventive of library use. A long line of steps in front of a library are barriers and hurdles which keep people away. His statistics relating to distances walked in and out were rather startling in their aggregate. He urged librarians to get away from the idea that circulation is a measure of the value of the library. The most important thing was the help that was given in the library by up to date material. Business did not care for books and particularly books a year old.

"Libraries in business organizations and their expanding functions," by Louise B. Krause, of Chicago, was an exposition of the important service a well educated, trained librarian can afford to business organizations in placing before them the particular information desired at the time it is wanted. This requires the librarian to understand the specific interests of the members of the organization and in a degree, to keep up with the field of print along their special lines, bringing to their attention without request on their part, certain facts of which they would like to be cognizant. An important work is the collection of

information in advance of rush demands. The librarian, by keeping in touch with the individuals in all departments, may make the library a central bureau of information, able to refer the members of one department to those of another known to possess the particular information desired.

Sixth session

The theme of the sixth session on Saturday morning was "The world of books."

Miss G. M. Walton, of the Michigan state normal school, out of a reservoir of large experience in a life of study and meditation among cultured surroundings, gave a strain of limpid discussion of the books and letters of those who in her judgment deserved the title of "Friendly books." The audience evidently shared her delight in those she mentioned. The presence and tones of the reader added charm to the authors she quoted.

Edmund L. Pearson kept his audience interested and highly amused from start to finish with his presentation of the topic, "How to discourage reading." Some of the means which he mentioned were complete works and five foot shelves of the classics. Librarians, in dealing with such things, give too much cowardly obedience to tradition. Development of the art of writing and printing is the only excuse for the presence of many of the classics. Mr Pearson modified some of his rather severe statements by admitting that there are classics and classics.

The book symposium which closed the session covered the following:

Hine — Modern organization — Paul Blackwelder.

Crispi's Memoirs and the recent literature of the Risorgimento—Bernard C. Steiner.

Goldmark—Fatigue and efficiency—Katharine T. Wooten.

Tarbell—The business of being a woman—Pearl I. Field.

Antin—The promised land—Althea H. Warren.

Brieux—La femme seule—Corinne Bacon.

The great analysis — Josephine A. Rathbone.

Weyl—The new democracy—Frank K. Walter.

The session closed with the usual resolutions, reports of boards and committees, which will all appear in the regular proceedings, and the announcement of the election of officers, which was as follows:

President, Edwin H. Anderson, New York public library.

First vice-president, Hiller C. Wellman, City library, Springfield, Mass.

Second vice-president: Gratia A. Countryman, Minneapolis public library.

Executive board: Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress; Harrison W. Craver, Carnegie library of Pittsburgh.

Members of council (for five years): Mary Eileen Ahern, editor of *PUBLIC LIBRARIES*, Chicago; Cornelia Marvin, secretary Oregon library commission; Alice S. Tyler, Western Reserve library school; R. R. Bowker, editor *Library Journal*, New York; A. L. Bailey, Wilmington institute free library.

Trustee of endowment fund (for three years): E. W. Sheldon, president United States Trust Co., New York.

Mr Legler, the retiring president, called on Mr Anderson, the incoming officer, and delivered to him the gavel which was presented to him by President Elmendorf at Ottawa last year.

Mr Anderson, in assuming the lines of direction, laughingly denied the statement that he was a library school graduate, asked for the coöperation of the members in the incoming term, and said he had no policy or pet plans to be put through that lay outside the general progress of library service. He then declared the convention of 1913 adjourned.

Executive board meeting

The executive board transacted various matters of routine business and in addition the following:

Mrs T. W. Elmendorf was elected a member of the Publishing Board to succeed herself for a term of three years;

W. N. C. Carleton was elected to the Executive board to fill the unexpired term of Mr Wellman.

Invitations for a meeting place for 1914 were received from Oklahoma City, seconded by the Oklahoma library association, and other prominent associations of the state. Letters of invitation were also received from the convention bureaus of New Orleans, Milwaukee, Nashville and Wilmington. In addition the secretary was asked to investigate facilities at Madison, Wis., Mackinac and Ottawa Beach.

Invitations for 1915 were received from the authorities of the Panama-Pacific exposition, seconded by the California library association. Invitations were also received from the library authorities at Seattle, seconded by the business organizations of the city, and several convention bureaus of the Northwest.

A special committee was also appointed to consider the matter of participating in the proposed Leipzig exposition, and to report to the committee on international relations. The committee consists of Dr Frank P. Hill, chairman, Mary W. Plummer and M. E. Ahern.

The nominating committee for members of the council to be elected by the council was as follows: H. G. Wadlin, Josephine Rathbone, M. S. Dudgeon, Edith Tobitt, W. O. Carson. They presented the names of the following persons, who were unanimously elected: Willis H. Kerr, Mary W. Plummer, Mary E. Robbins, John Thompson, Samuel H. Ranck.

Mr Ranck reported the progress of the committee on ventilation of library buildings, and recommended that the committee be continued, which was done.

The committee on a code for classifiers presented a report of progress. Considerable data has been collected.

A committee of three was appointed by the chair to investigate the subject of fire insurance for libraries. M. S. Dudgeon, Chalmers Hadley and S. H. Ranck form the committee.

The committee on cost and method of

cataloging was enlarged by the appointment of J. C. M. Hanson and Margaret Mann. A committee will be appointed also to whom questions on cataloging may be referred.

The report of the treasurer showed the receipts for the year to be \$11,943, and the expenditure to be \$5,889, with a balance of \$6,054.

Report of the secretary

The report of the secretary covers the routine work of the office and its growth as an information bureau. During the year, 192 individual members and 40 new institutional members have joined; 11 members were lost by death, and 35 resigned. The income from members for 1912 was \$6,236, and for 1913, the amount will not be far short of \$7,000.

News notes have been sent from time to time to the *Dial*, *Nation*, *New York Times Review of Books*, *Bookman*, *Education Review*, *American City*, and other magazines, and to about 189 prominent newspapers of the country. Articles regarding the conference were given to the Associated press and to news syndicates.

The necrology contained the following names: Dr John Shaw Billings, Right Rev William C. Doane, Walter Kendall Jewett, Charles C. Soule, Nelson Taylor, Clarence W. Ayer, Bertha Coit, Charles A. Larson, Jennie S. Irwin, Rev W. L. Ropes, Bertha S. Wildman.

Reports of committees

The committee on affiliated societies reported progress, and further consideration of their report was referred to the midwinter meeting, January, 1914.

The committee on book buying in a long report set forth their inability to make any satisfactory negotiations with the American booksellers' association. The book buying committee urge that librarians refuse to buy India paper editions in order to enforce their demand for regular book paper.

The publishers of the Standard dictionary adopted practically all the specifications of the committee for binding. The publishers of the *Cyclopedia of American Biography* have them under consideration. Progress is being made

in interesting publishers in using a leather that will not disintegrate as does that which has been in use for many years.

The committee on Federal and state relations report an ineffectual attempt to alter post-office rates on books. They also report that the Treasury department has decided that an institution entitled to import books free of duty, which will file with the collector of customs a copy of its charter or articles of association, showing it to be entitled to pass such importations free of duty, will not be required to furnish an affidavit in each instance.

A. L. A. Publishing Board

The report of the A. L. A. Publishing Board records an appreciation of the work of Miss Bascom as editor of the A. L. A. *Book List*, and regret at her going. Miss May Massee, of the staff of the Buffalo public library, with past experience in editorial work, was appointed to succeed her. The editorial headquarters of the *Book List* have been transferred from Madison, Wisconsin, to A. L. A. headquarters in Chicago.

Subscriptions hereafter to the periodical cards must be made for the full set of approximately 2,500 titles, or to the limited set of 200.

There have been printed 14 chapters of the *Manual of the library economy*, each as a separate pamphlet.

The chairman of the Committee on the *Manual*, J. I. Wyer, Jr., reports seven new chapters soon to be expected.

The Board has not fully undertaken the publishing of lists of foreign books, because sufficient support to care for the financial side has not been given. A Polish list was sent out during the year and it is probable that others will follow.

The cash receipts from June 1, 1912, to May 31, 1913, were \$20,563.81. Of this \$13,424 was for sale of publications. The cost of publishing was \$8,377.22. Salaries, rentals and other expenses were \$9,419.42, leaving a balance of \$2,767.27.

Open meeting

There was an open meeting of the council on the evening of July 26. "The quality of fiction" was discussed.

Dr Wadlin, of Boston, introduced the

subject by saying that because of financial considerations in administration, the purchase of fiction was restricted within limits that might be deemed conservative, but without conservatism being an object. Dr Wadlin thought no inviolable rule was possible in the matter of choice on this or any other matter in library policy. In a semi-faceticious way, Dr Wadlin found no fault with the use of the novel as a "tonic and a sedative, a general promoter of bright days and peaceful dreams."

Dr Wadlin did not agree that everybody is entitled to receive the books they want when they want them, or that the library should buy the books of today, irrespective of merit. He did not believe that the indiscriminate reading of fiction led to the selection of better books. He had a belief that there ought to be a standard for the selection of fiction. The amount of money to spend for fiction bears proper relation to other necessary expenses. Every book is examined by at least three persons on the average before it is placed in the Boston library. For this, assistance is rendered by a volunteer committee of readers not officially connected with the library. This committee does not offset the critical opinion of the library staff officers. The Boston public library has no black list nor official censor.

Dr Bostwick, continuing the discussion, said that two things were taken into account in selecting literature, form and content. He thought the reasons for rejecting fiction where they exist, would apply to non-fiction as well. If a book is full of errors, there is a reason why it should not stand on the shelf. If a novel purporting to give a correct idea of life, gives the impression that the world is peopled with silly and immoral persons, that is a good reason for objection. A poor, trashy book of travels should no more be placed on the shelves than a novel of the same grade. If the book funds are limited, fewer books can be bought.

Mr Carson, of Canada, said that the Government grant held down the amount of fiction which the library bought, and the small library did not

spend more than 30 per cent for fiction, replacements included.

Dr Steiner said that the question of the amount spent for fiction ought to consider whether it is new fiction, replacements, stocking a new branch, or supplying weak places.

Miss Bascom said that of about a thousand novels published in 1912, 140 were included in the *Book List*.

Mr Jast said that when a man wants "something craggy to break his mind on," he does not choose a novel. That means that he is studying the subject of his book, throwing his mind back upon itself and he is doing something resembling thinking. The proportion of reading that is done is much too great, contrasted with the amount of thinking done.

The question of the quality of the book itself, its literary style and value should be the line of criticism. There are people who cannot if they would, read superior books but who ought to be furnished with books, silly perhaps, but good of their kind.

Miss Saxe said, "I should like to hear Dr Bostwick's opinion of a little book that was put in my hands the first day I came here. I would have that day called it, under the Cutter classification, Geography and travel, I think; after I had been here a few hours I thought I would put it in Fiction. I have been here four days. I think I shall call it Wit and humor. The title of it is "The Hotel Kaaterskill. Newly papered, decorated and thoroughly renovated."

Cataloging section

The cataloging section of the A. L. A. held two sessions at the Kaaterskill conference, under the guidance of Miss Harriet B. Gooch, instructor in Pratt Institute school of library science. The first was a "get-together meeting" of librarians and catalogers for the consideration of methods of furthering co-operation among the different departments of libraries, chiefly as between the reference and cataloging departments. F. F. Hopper, librarian of the Tacoma public library and Dr R. E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis public library spoke for the librarians, and Miss Laura

Smith, chief of cataloging and reference departments, Cincinnati public library, and Miss Beatrice Winsor, Newark public library, the latter *in absentia*, spoke for the departments.

The object of the discussion was to test library sentiment in regard to the feasibility in a large library with a branch system, of less differentiation among departments, especially as regards the cataloging department. The idea developed in Cincinnati was that of giving the catalogers in such a system, the busy afternoon hours in the central reference library where their knowledge of books and of bibliographic tools would be of especial value to the public, and conversely, their contact with the public would react favorably on their work in cataloging. The possibility of the union of the cataloging department and the reference department, or the cataloging department and the order department under one head was also discussed.

F. F. Hopper of Tacoma said it is true that the cataloging room is often terra incognita to the librarian. The work is so minutely technical that he has to trust his department head absolutely, making this department, therefore, more isolated than any other. The head cataloger should devote herself to managing the department and not be obliged to do special work.

It was reported that in Cincinnati it was found feasible to have no chief of the order department; that in St. Louis, there was a single head to the order and catalog departments. To this latter case, it was objected that it would seldom happen that a person could be found who combined the qualifications for the two kinds of work, a knowledge of cataloging and a knowledge of the book market. It was reported that in Cleveland, under reorganization in the new quarters, catalog assistants were to serve part time in the reference department. The only objector to this scheme was Miss Hitchler, who claimed that co-operation between departments could be obtained otherwise.

No one method was favored, but rather the discussion took on the color of an

experience meeting at which the various libraries—using the suggestions as a touchstone—pointed out how their individual methods met the needs of their individual cases.

The second session of the cataloging section was for catalogers only. It was an attempt to gain a consensus of opinion on the subject of the form and content of typewritten cards for public libraries using L. C. cards, and was based on the work of the committee whose aim is to unify the rules of cataloging as taught in library schools.

EDNA P. BUCKNAM.

Children's section

Clara W. Hunt, superintendent of the Children's department of the Brooklyn public library, gave one of the best addresses of the entire meeting on "Values in library work with children," taking as her theme. "The painless methods of the new education, which tend to make life too soft for children, and to lead parents to believe that everything a child craves he must have." These tendencies have had their effect upon the production and distribution of juvenile books, and have added to the librarian's task the necessity not only of fighting against the worst reading, but against the third rate lest it crowd out the best.

She referred to the fact that the children's librarians for many years have had to take a good many knocks from spectators of the sterner sex who were worrying about the feminization of the library, and who declared that no woman, certainly no spinster, could understand the nature of the boy. Some facts are to be considered here.

Teachers tells us the opening of each new library witnesses a substitution of wholesome books for yellow novels in pupils' hands; men in their prime remark the infrequent sight of the sensational periodical left on every doorstep 20 years ago. Publishers of children's books are giving clean, safe juvenile literature. Many nickel novel publishers are admitting the decline in the sale of their wares. Yet there is a warfare against juveniles still to be fought.

There are many books so fine in point

of matter and make up that we should lament having been born too late to read these in our childhood, but there are also a multitude of potboiler books; the written-to-order information book, which may be guaranteed to kill all interest in a subject treated in style so wooden and lifeless; the re-told classic, the reading of which gives to the child the familiarity which will breed contempt for the work itself; atrocious picture books, with hideous daubs of color, caricatures of line; the tale of the practical joker who torments animals, mocks at physical defects, plays tricks on parents, ridicules good manners; whose aim is to provoke guffaws of laughter at the expense of somebody's hurt body or spirit.

The great achievements of the world do not belong to those to whom they are entrusted, but some Frank or Jack or Bill possesses the brain behind them. Many of these stories are outlined by a writer whose name makes books sell, and the outlines are then filled in by hack writers. One author writes admirable stories, abounding in fair play and a sense of honor, and at the same time, writes under another name, books he is ashamed to acknowledge.

Two principal arguments are hurled at every librarian who tries for a high standard of book selection. One is, "I read them when I was a child, and they did me no harm." The other is based upon the notion that the librarian's ideal of manhood is a grownup Fauntleroy. The individual who argues, "It did me no harm," though he survived a boyhood of mosquito bites, house flies, common drinking cups, etc., refuses to allow his child to risk what he knows to be a possible carrier of disease. The notion prevails that since the children's librarian is a woman, and prone to turn white about the gills at the sight of blood, she cannot possibly enter in to the feeling of the ancestral barbarians surviving in the human breast.

The paper was so full of good things, practical suggestions, wise conclusions, that it is impossible to choose from its many excellent things.

The second presentation of the subject was by Caroline Burnite, director of children's work in the Cleveland public library. Miss Burnite traced the development of the interest through the activities particularly of the Cleveland public library. With this she brought in comparison from many angles for the study of children's reading, particularly the problem of intermediate reading.

A most interesting report was that offered by Dr Bostwick of St. Louis on the volume of children's work in the United States. Children in 46 libraries, it was reported, hold 413,000 library cards. There are 42 supervisors, with numerous assistants of 473 persons, of whom 177 are qualified children's librarians, 108 are graduates of library schools, and 54 have had partial courses.

While library work has been standardized in some ways, in others it has not. Standards have been approximated in the number of books devoted to children's use, and in general, to the proportion of the library resources given to this branch of the work, but in the matter of assistance, supervision, pay, grade of experience and training required, their discrepancies are so large that there is wide divergence. The children's circulation is usually about one-third of the total output, salaries in the juvenile department are from one-seventh to one-eighth of the total amount.

At the second session, Martha Wilson, supervisor of school libraries for Minnesota, read an interesting paper on the possibilities of rural school libraries.

Maude McClellan, Passaic, N. J., gave a very interesting discussion on the work of a high school branch, an interesting part of which was the comparison of the old time school boy and the school boy of today, and the various factors that prepared each one for the business of living.

S. H. Ranck spoke of the library's opportunity for vocational guidance. He referred to the outline of work in vocational guidance in the high school of Grand Rapids, and gave an analysis of it.

Government documents round-table

The government documents round table was held at 8 p. m., June 26, with George S. Godard, State librarian of Connecticut as chairman.

The chairman gave a review of the progress made in the matter of printing, binding, labeling and distributing public documents, both national and state. A paper prepared by Superintendent of documents, Frank C. Wallace, stating his position upon the many questions and resolutions suggested at previous conferences of the American library association relative to the distribution, indexing, assignment of volume numbers, and publications of daily bulletins by the document office was read by Miss Hartwell.

The paper was received with enthusiasm because it showed close and intimate knowledge of matters pertaining to the publication and distribution of documents. A spirited discussion followed, all through which expressions of appreciation were made concerning the service which had been rendered by the document office in recent years towards prompt and efficient distribution of publications delivered to that office.

Miss Hartwell, informally representing the superintendent of documents, answered many questions relative to the serial numbers on government documents and urged if consistent with the policy of the A. L. A. that action be taken suggesting to Congress that annual reports now listed in the Congressional set of documents be omitted inasmuch as they are not now in the depository set and such omission would facilitate the publication of the Documentary Index.

The discussion also brought out the consensus of opinion that the libraries would be more satisfactorily served if all publications were sent out under the direction of the superintendent of documents.

A special committee was appointed to prepare a suitable resolution of thanks to Mr Wallace for his excellent paper and to draft suitable resolutions to be submitted to the Council for its approval,

urging that the recommendations in Mr Wallace's paper relative to publication and distribution of documents be approved by the A. L. A.

A paper prepared by F. A. Crandall of Washington, D. C., on "Certain phases of the Public Document question," in his absence was read by Charles F. D. Belden of Massachusetts. Mr Crandall told his interesting experiences and recommendations as member of the sub-committee of the Keep commission and included in his paper a transcript of a sub-committee's recommendation in regard to the advisability of establishing an executive gazette.

The adjourned session of the government documents round table was called to order by Chairman Godard on Friday, June 27. Mr Carr, for the special committee, reported the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted and referred to the Council with the request that they be officially adopted by the association and copies of the same be transmitted in official form to the Joint committee on printing, the public printer, and the superintendent of documents.

The resolutions expressed appreciation for the efficient work of the office of the Superintendent of documents, yet felt moved to approve and urge Senate bill 825 which proposes "to codify and revise the law relating to the public printing, binding and distribution of government publications," strongly recommending that the annual reports of the departments shall not be treated as Congressional documents; also that the text of all public bills upon which committee reports are made shall be printed with the report thereon.

GEO. S. GODARD,
Chairman

Meeting of normal school librarians

A meeting of normal school librarians and of others interested was held June 26, 1913, at 2:30 P. M. Twenty people attended, eight of whom were engaged in normal school work, the others being connected with high school libraries, library training schools, state library commissions, and public libraries.

Informal discussion on the teaching of the use of the library brought out the following points: This instruction should be made an integral part of classroom work in the grades; training in the use of simple reference books should start as early as the fourth year; each year's work should fit in with that already given. In this connection the need for a manual for normal school students was felt and it was suggested that perhaps a coöperative work could be prepared, tested out in actual practice, and later printed. Attention was called to the revised pamphlet on the teaching of reference books by Miss Delia Ovitz, State normal school, Milwaukee, Wis., price 10 cents, and to an article in a recent number of the *Southern Educational Review* by Miss Feye on "Instruction in the use of the library in the normal schools of the South."

Courses in children's literature are needed and have proved their worth. Teachers do not know this literature. A list of books to fit in with the supplementary readers, used in schools, was suggested, this list to be prepared by someone with wide outlook on both educational and library needs.

It was felt that greater publicity of the work of the school library should be sought, especially in national, state and county meetings of teachers, institutes, associations of special teachers, state fairs and in educational journals.

Plans for a national meeting of school librarians each year in connection with the A. L. A. were made and the following committee was appointed to plan for the meeting in 1914: Miss Ida M. Mendenhall, Tomkins Cove, N. Y., Miss Anna Hadley, Winsted, Conn., Miss Mary J. Booth, Charleston, Ill. Sectional meetings in the East, Middle West and Far West for school librarians unable to attend the national meeting were urged, as the meeting in Chicago in January, 1913, has proved so helpful.

MARY J. BOOTH.
Secretary.

High-school librarians at Kaaterskill

Under the auspices of the N. E. A. library committee, a round table for high-school librarians was held for the first time at the meeting of the A. L. A. at Kaaterskill. Miss Anna Hadley, chairman of the N. E. A. committee on high-school libraries, presided at the session, and Miss Fanny Ball acted as secretary.

The high-school librarians greatly appreciated the opportunity of discussing their especial problems, and the meeting was a most enthusiastic one.

Miss Annett of the Washington Irving high school, New York City, read an interesting paper on "Planning and equipping a high school library." Miss Grasty of the Eastern high-school, Baltimore, told of many ways to interest girls in good reading, Miss Houghton of the Albany (N. Y.) high-school gave excellent suggestions on "What mothers may expect librarians to do for pupils in the four years of high school." Miss Wait of Peddie institute, Heightstown, N. J., gave hints on guiding boys in their reading, Miss McKnight of the Barringer high-school, Newark, N. J., gave a very complete discussion of the topic, "How can we encourage the best use of the library by the different departments of the high school?"

Then came a discussion of "The training of high-school pupils in the use of books," by Miss Smith of the Cleveland library. Miss Mann, Central high school, Washington, D. C., Miss Hill, Wm. Penn high school, Philadelphia, Miss McClellan, Passaic, N. J., and Miss Ball, Central high school, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Miss Hall of the Girls high-school, Brooklyn, N. Y., had on exhibition a very complete collection of book lists, pamphlets on vocational guidance, illustrated books, and outlines for training high school pupils in the use of the library.

The session was closed by a paper on "The work and needs of the high school library" by Miss Munn of the Lewis and Clark high school, Spokane, Washington.*

FANNY BALL, Secretary.

*This will appear in PUBLIC LIBRARIES later.

Agricultural libraries section

Charles R. Green, librarian of the Massachusetts Agricultural college, was Acting Chairman of the meeting held on the afternoon of June 27, which was an informal one without a regular program. The subjects for discussion were: 1) Catalog cards for agricultural experiment station publications and 2) the Indexing of agricultural periodicals.

C. H. Hastings spoke briefly in regard to the printing of cards by the Library of Congress for the publications of the State agricultural experiment stations. Cards have already been issued for the Illinois and Indiana stations, the copy being supplied by the university libraries. Before going on with the work for the other stations, he thought it desirable to consult with the Office of Experiment Stations in regard to coöperation by which the same card might be used both for the Library of Congress cards and for the "Card index of experiment station literature" issued by the office. It would be much more economical to have only the one card printed, if possible. Miss E. B. Hawks expressed doubt as to whether such an arrangement could be made, inasmuch as the form and purpose of the Office of Experiment Stations card index differs so widely from those of a dictionary catalog. Mr Hastings said he would consult with the librarian of the Department of agriculture and the director of the Office of Experiment stations in regard to it. If such an arrangement cannot be made he thought the Library of Congress would be willing to print separate cards, having the copy supplied by the station or college libraries, if they are willing and able to do the cataloging.

H. W. Wilson then spoke in regard to the publication of an index to agricultural periodicals. He has had a good many demands for such an index and has delayed adding any agricultural titles to the *Industrial Arts Index*, because it may be better to have a separate one. Those who have written to him about it have almost always expressed a preference for a separate index. There was some discussion as to the scope of the

index. Mr Wilson said they would wish to include only journals of national standing. C. R. Green thought that there were not more than about six of these. H. O. Severance thought there would be many more than this, including papers devoted to special phases, as poultry, bee-keeping and stock raising. C. W. Andrews doubted whether the farm papers were worth indexing. He thought that the matter is rarely original, but that the articles of value are worked up from Station and Department of agriculture publications. Mr Wilson said he had had more demands for an agricultural index lately than for an index on any other subject.

As to how many subscriptions would be needed to justify the index there might be two plans—one, the division of subscriptions among subscribers. The basis for *Industrial Arts Index* was 20 cents a title—40 cents for a weekly. The other plan is a sliding scale of charges by which a library having a great many of the periodicals indexed pays a higher price, thus enabling the smaller ones to pay *something* but not a higher price than they can afford for the service rendered. Mr Wilson stated that he was willing to go to the expense of a referendum to find out the wishes of libraries on this subject, with a view either to the starting of a separate index or the incorporation of some agricultural journals in the *Industrial Arts Index*. If the idea of a separate index is abandoned, he would almost certainly add some titles to the *Industrial Arts Index*. Mr Green thought that he might count on active support of the Department of agriculture library and all the agricultural experiment stations. He was not sure what further support there would be. Mr Wilson thought the demand would probably be an increasing one.

EMMA. B. HAWKS,
Acting-secretary.

"The library is not only a storehouse for the records of the past, but it is a storehouse of new ideas for immediate and future use."

All About the Meeting

Report No. 2

[Prepared for (some of) the staff in a library somewhere. Report No. 1 was properly written on L size sheets for presentation to the trustees to assure them of benefits derived and a week profitably spent. Report No. 2 is to be used to tell a true story to all whose ambitions turn A. L. A. wise.]

The 35th meeting of that imposing and auspicious body the American Library Association of Kaaterskill (pronounced Cawterskill) was a great success from an inspirational point of view. One's mind was never hungry or athirst even after the most meagre meal of olives and rolls, watered by a beverage flavored with last year's mosquito destroying kerosene. From the time the Western special was held 40 minutes for a handful of Southern librarians, till the clouds cleared from the view after practically every one had gone, there was interchange of ideas, not all directly bearing on the greatest good to the greatest number at the least cost.

But you will want the story straight. From all over the country specials were being run. A special has many advantages. You can sit still longer and see more trains go ahead of you than in any other known way of traveling. The Western delegation had nine coaches and two diners—when nobody was eating. There was a compartment car, not for those who were paying their own expenses, however; and there was much good company. At first we only stopped to pick up stray librarians along the line, and the stopping of that train on Sunday was hedged about with a ceremony one associates with potentates. On Monday it was another tale.

From the minute of coming aboard one was impelled to wander up and down that long train looking for familiar faces. The small boys with whom we are in the habit of remonstrating on the subject of gentler voices, might have looked large-eyed and speechless at the hearty greetings. I walked nearly all the way from Cleveland to Erie trying to see Mr Legler who had gone on the day before.

Early to bed was the order, for we

were to be in Albany at eight o'clock and we wanted to have breakfast when we arrived. Early to rise was also the order, but mighty few of us were early enough to avoid standing in the bread line, waiting for the magic summons of the head waiter. You would have known we were out of our own domain, to see how meekly we stood in a crowded aisle, jolted about and walked on by every passing pseudo-official. The waiting for something to eat that began on that special kept up through the week; the standing in line continued, yea, verily to the bitter end.

At Albany we were unofficially greeted by many who had foregathered, and we hastened up the hill to the new and beautiful Education building. Here we were shown around by students and pages who knew more than most library assistants. All along the line the warning was sounded to be at the station ahead of time. We were; but somebody forgot a suit case, and the train was an hour late in leaving. There were plenty of people to talk to and as we were not due before four o'clock that hour seemed not too serious.

After lunch we hied us to the observation car. It was a half car, and every one on the train was making the same pilgrimage. They stood so thick at first that those who sat could not see. Looking at a view from such congested quarters soon palled and as the less tenacious of us wandered back, the strong-minded held the car.

It was a beautiful trip—and there were more good stories (not the Sara Cone Bryant variety) than one often hears in a day. But we learned lots too. We saw the Ashokan aqueduct; had all its geographic merits pointed out to us, and are prepared to help the reference room answer questions any day. If we had wanted, we could have learned a great deal about switching and backing engines. At one little place the New York and Boston Special passed us with every window filled with a smiling face and waving hand. A perfect howl of rage went up from our train for we were due hours ahead of them. By some jug-

gling, literally, we finally pushed ahead, waving gaily to each disconsolate countenance across the track.

From Kingston the climb up through the hills was all that the bulletin had said it would be, but they forgot to tell us that the woods would be white and pink with the mountain laurel. As the sun sank lower and we were later and later, with no real prospects of getting there at all, the ghostly white and dark of the outside world added to the depression within.

When hope was dead we arrived, each one of us determined to be out first, just like the plain, ordinary public. But the last shall be first, and they were, for we little ones who slipped out ahead were quickly and without ceremony piled under our bags in wagons drawn by two horses, meant to hold six but holding nine. Automobiles stood at hand, but the officials threatened instant death if the wagons were not filled. We thought they were there just because the little red book said they would be, not for use on week days. Guileless, young things we were! Off we went, but not far. Even a Bostonian, president of a humane society, could not think so many "thank-you, ma'ams" were needed. If you had not had bags and humans on top, you must have gotten out and pushed. But the worst ignominy of all was to have the late comers pass us in the pictorial motors, bumping serenely over the obstacles that held us, making us turn out to give them the room about every twenty feet. Presently the motors began to come down and we turned out twice as often. Sturdy golfers passed us by, swinging up the mountain, carrying bags and coats that were never needed. Yea, verily the first were last.

You remember we sent our trunks on 18 hours ahead so that we should have them for the first evening meeting. Everyone else did, too, having learned the same lesson at Mackinac and Ottawa, and the aforesaid trunks piled into that little mountain station, nine hundred of them. We could have kept the Japs off the whole Pacific coast with that barricade, and the first were last again, down clear

at the bottom. Some of us got them by Tuesday; some of us got them by Saturday; Mr Bostwick never got any at all. But the trunks were the least of our worries, after we really arrived. Then we had something to think about.

You may remember the correspondence by letter and telegram before we finally made a choice of rooms, selecting two commodious ones on the fourth floor, with a view of ninety miles over the Hudson Valley. The view was there. We saw it the next Sunday, and it is well that we had the comfort of beauty widespread before us out of doors, for there wasn't any indoors.

After insisting that there had been mistakes, fraud and every other misdemeanor possible on the part of the managers, we were told to go and be good for we were fortunate people. We had at least a part of a bed apiece, a looking glass between us, and a wash basin with hopes of water. Ringing for bell boys brought no results, so we started on a hunt. That hotel was miles long. Finally behind a barricade of cots and mattresses we found a maid. In chorus we demanded the bath, the bath of which we had read in the little red book. She retreated hastily, looked wildly about for a place of escape, and answered "Ma'am." "The bath," we cried, "Where is it?" "Excuse me, but I just come, ma'am. I've heard there *was* one on the first floor." She was finally persuaded to bring us some water, but she continued to eye us as if we were meant for one of the nearby sanitoriums.

Those rooms! You had to go into the hall to sneeze in order to avoid telescoping yourself. My trunk stood beside the door, a landmark to help us keep out of the thousand and one doors in that row. Every one did not like it there as much as we did; and once in the night somebody said so with surprising force, but we couldn't put it under, or in the bed, so there it staid.

We learned afterwards that while we slept the sleep of those who know what is ahead of them, there were many who did not—

"Some had beds but could not sleep"

And one lovely lady whose presence at any gathering is always the cause of exclamations of admiration, had no mirror, and was days getting one. Think of "borrowing the loan" of a looking glass from a strange librarian, particularly at an A. L. A. and when the strange one is not so fair as she! But there was one piece of furniture in every room and an awesome thing it was, a real death's head at the feast. A huge, strong rope fire-escape, which conjured awful images in the minds of timid ladies far from home and their own safe beds, sleeping where keys would not turn on the top floors of one of the "oldest and grandest hotels in the mountains of America." In the dark, that rope stood out, a blood menace. The rules were easy for trained minds to learn, but if you have presence of mind enough to remember how to begin, would you continue to remember till you got clear down? How far is it from the top of the Hotel Kaaterskill to the ground? Wouldn't sliding down that rope blister your hands? Do they often have fires here? Must one use the rope instead of the stairs? Oh, why did I come? Why? Why??

The first general session has a flavor all its own. You have only to attend one to know why the President's scholarly address is always printed in full in several different places. The evening dress that prevails at later meetings alternates on the first night with traveling garb. The keen, intelligent interest of the later meetings is largely absent. Hundreds of tired, travel-worn people are trying to look as if they were not asleep, putting all their physical and mental strength into outer appearances. You say, go early. Why? To stand on the veranda before a closed door, and eat corned beef and cabbage? That is not brain food, nor vacation diet.

The meetings were fine and stimulating. You came away feeling just as Mr Engel in "The inside of the cup" said, that we librarians are a sort of weather vane, and the discussions showed the direction of the wind. There was only one real trouble about them. Every now and

then those evening gatherings in the hall room lasted a little too long, for the festive spirits who wished to trip the light fantastic. There never was any doubt in the minds of the speakers or the audience, when the group in the hall wanted to begin to dance; when they felt that it was time to relax. And the dancing, it was a real pleasure to see the waltz and the two step, and to realize that in this age of Terpsichorean excesses that the librarians' innate love of the old and fine has preserved that almost extinct custom of dancing like ladies and gentlemen.

"The Little Red Book," the classic red book which everyone saw, and which Miss Saxe has made immortal, by classifying first as description and travel, next as fiction, and finally as wit and humor—that same little volume told us there were beautiful walks about that beautiful country. The sessions were so arranged that as much time as possible could be spent out of doors. We tramped at least a little every day. The first effort took us through lovely woods, and out onto a road down hill which presently ended at the station. Across the tracks lies a tiny body of water with a few lilies scattered over its quiet surface. Inquiry elicited the fact that that was the ice pond. Other days we were more successful and we found Boulder Rock and the Mountain House and a ledge path, and Sunset Rock, but Rip's rock we never found, though many pursued it like a will-o-the-wisp over miles of dusty roads and woodsy paths, directed by a most obliging young gentleman who thought he knew but had never walked according to his own directions. Everyone who went anywhere came back laden with mountain laurel. Everyone who took a walk met indefatigable Dr Steiner personally conducting panting parties, some of whom looked for views, but many of whom wished for chairs. A great difficulty was that in taking a walk, one had always to walk back.

There were drives too, for those who arranged in advance for accommodations. Thursday afternoon was free and

numerous parties planned outings. Ours was to be very elegant and we bought tickets for Kaaterskill Lake and started gaily forth with lunch, kodaks, and sweaters. Down, down we rode over the "thank-you-ma'ams" again, down to the station where our driver turned and pointed to Kaaterskill Lake. We were speechless! Fifty cents to be bumped down to the ice-pond to which we had walked the day before. Nevertheless, he stuck to his point, though he did admit that he had come up from New York with most of us and hadn't had time to go over the country yet. By skillful handling he was persuaded to drive to several places not called for in the specifications, including the remarkable, lacy falls which can be shut off by a gate when there is no one there to pay to see. One astute librarian was heard to remark that she never knew a teaspoonful of water to be used with as much effect as in the Catskills.

Walking and talking and going to meetings in mountain air give you an appetite which you expect to have gratified at such an hostelry. The meals are always more or less of a function at the A. L. A. and a safe sign that you are progressing is to be asked for breakfast, luncheon or dinner by some one who is not of your own immediate circle. Breakfast is always late. That is one of the little luxuries of the conferences. You go to bed so late, and you usually talk so much later, that you can not keep library hours. No one goes to bed till every one goes, for fear something may happen. But when you come down late, and want to go to a general session at 9:30, and you find the dining room doors closed because the place is full—well—you start off wrong, and you wonder whether the coffee will hold out, and you linger meekly waiting for the magic summons from "Mr Bones."

Mr Bones was one of the important people at the last conference of the A. L. A. His right hand knew just what his left hand was doing, and if the one hand was properly lubricated by the coin of the realm, the other was quick to con-

fer his smiling favor upon you, and you were waved to a chair where you could wait further favors instead of standing in the outer courts. Mr Bones did not hesitate to tell you that certain privileges cost. You could forfeit them if you so willed, it was entirely your own affair.

The meals were set for regular hours, but like the specials they did not always arrive just when expected. With about 900 people doing, in a large sense, the same things, they naturally came around to eating at about the same time. Everybody but the cook (there could not have been more than one) was ready for luncheon at one o'clock and dinner about 6:30. In the natural course of events you went toward the dining room, expecting to get in, but you did not. You stood; they stood; we stood; first on one foot of your own then on one belonging to somebody else. If you were tall; you were thankful. If you were not, you were suffocated. The world outside will not believe it! We are missionaries, we, who are in library work striving for the betterment of humanity and the opportunities for service. There is nothing materialistic about our profession. But you should have seen us charge those doors, 900 strong, not one missing or late, at least twice a day for a whole week. We formed a solid phalanx, and we were starting out for food, having learned that if by unfortunate chance we were not there in beginning we were likely to wish there was a corner grocery nearer than Kingston. Mr Bones stood firm, directing the ravenous mobs with the skill of a Napoleon. "Down to the bottom of the room," was the burden of his song, and he beat it so firmly into our brains that we walked like sheep. The tables filled rapidly as we were driven ahead. Those in front sat down "at the bottom of the room," those behind sat at the other tables, and the middleman suffered his frequent fate. He and she (mostly) wandered disconsolate by, over a mile of floor space, down this way and up that, to be smilingly bowed into the lobby to wait till some one had finished. Parties broke

up meekly, even eagerly, at the summons of Mr Bones.

And so it went through the week, and came to be Friday morning, and those who meant to leave on Saturday felt moved to pay bills in advance. By nine o'clock there was a little line of earnest men and women striving to get out. By ten it was a big line. By twelve it had assumed remarkable proportions; and by three o'clock the librarian's versatility had achieved an effect which those who saw it can never forget. Across the noble proportions of that stately hall, into the cozy comfort of that spacious writing room, stretched a line of chairs, chairs of every sort and description, turned criss-cross to facilitate conversation. A child would have hugged himself in glee to see so magnificent an opportunity for "Going to Jerusalem." And they went, all day Friday late into the night. All day Saturday, almost into Sunday were those chairs undisturbed. You could not carry off a chair with a librarian sitting in it, and he sat till he progressed to the desk, and then if he was brave he told the management what he thought; and if she was timid she paid her reckoning and said nothing. Rumor has it that the American Library Association has paid for many repairs, plumbing and other sorts, which the future patrons of the Hotel Kaaterskill will enjoy. There is not one of us, who, had we known, would not gladly have paid in advance, in order to enjoy some of the comforts we have provided.

Isn't Saturday night the time for fairies to work? We felt their presence in the air all day. In the morning we awoke to a clear vision of the beauty that surrounded us. All day the big outside was perfect, the grey mists and the fog of the week had slipped away. Each hour saw the pleasant, good-natured crowd dispersing, and by dinner that evening the big dining room looked strangely deserted. People went to bed early Saturday night, looking well at locks in the almost deserted barracks, and Sunday morning they rose to find the fairies had really come.

One ambitious librarian had threatened

to take a box of tacks and go around and mend that hotel, and it almost seemed as if he had done it. Rugs appeared where none had been; curtains fluttered softly in the breeze. Bell boys came when rung for, and most wonderful to relate, the elevator ran. The menu, too, had suffered a strange change. It had grown and swelled and elaborated till one hardly knew it for the very lean and sorry affair over which we had pondered during the week. There actually was a "choice of fruit." The big dining-room was more deserted than ever, but there was some semblance of service for those who had tarried over the week end to catch their mental breath. Our faith and our courage were justified. They appreciated our company more than they had that of our brethren the Sunday before, and they showed it. We came nearer getting what we had been paying for than those who came and went earlier—went, perhaps, to some of those many New York hotels who seemed to think it impossible for them to continue running during the summer unless members of the A. L. A. came to stay with them.

But in spite of everything, probably because of everything, it was a great meeting. It is inspiring not only to see the mighty ones and prove at first hand that they are very human, but, it is splendid also to see the rank and file of the profession adapt itself to all sorts of inconvenience and discomforts, and to know that those things are as nothing compared to the stimulus and uplift which is for every one at an A. L. A. Conference.

AN EXPERIMENTER.

Farewell Ode to the Katerskill

Good-bye, Hotel Kaaterskill,
I of thee have had my fill,
Like others I've been through the mill,
I've checked my trunk and paid my bill.

Soon I hope to leave the hill,
Ne'er again I'll cross thy sill,
I'll rejoice with right good will,
When clear of thee, O Kaaterskill!

A BROOKLYN VISITOR.

A Memory.

Knowest thou the Hotel Kaaterskill,
 On the Catskill's highest peak?
 Where the A. L. A. ascended
 To confer for one whole week.
 Where the bell boys juggled water
 When the plumbing would not work,
 And where an extra towel
 Was secured by many a quirk.
 Where the lift was seldom moving,
 And the meals were long delayed;
 Where in long rows we waited
 Until our bills we paid.
 And now the summer's over,
 And we've rested up a bit,
 We feel to have heard Miss Antin,
 Was worth the longest trip—
 And just to have seen the faces
 Of friends both old and new;
 Repaid the hardest struggle—
 We feel that way—Don't you?

MARY S. SAXE.

Westmount, Q. P.

A. L. A. Notes by the Way

Requiring a knowledge of the use of library tools on the part of students for entrance to college was one of the most important suggestions offered.

Following her usual custom, Mrs Henry J. Carr prepared a souvenir of an A. L. A. conference, making at this time a souvenir of the A. L. A. convention of July, 1883. She collected from the files of the *Library Journal* and from other sources, the action which resulted in the appointment of a committee to take into consideration all projects and schemes for the education of librarians, to report at the meeting in 1884.

The pamphlet covered an outline of a plan proposed by the secretary, Melvil Dewey, for a school of library economy to be established at Columbia college. The plan proposed instruction in practical bibliography, book buying, and literary methods (for want of a better name). In the discussion of Mr Dewey's plan, Messrs Lloyd B. Smith, B. P. Mann, C. A. Cutter, H. J. Carr, S. S. Green, F. M. Crunden and Merrill spoke in favor of it. Messrs Poole, Chamberlin and Billings spoke emphatically against the plan.

On the motion of Dr Billings, a committee was appointed to draft a resolution expressing the feelings of the association in regard to the proposed school for librarians in Columbia college. President Windsor appointed Messrs Cutter, Chamberlin, Mann, Carr and Merrill. A report stating that the association desired to express its gratification that the trustees of Columbia college were considering the possibility of giving instruction in library work, and the hope that the experiment would be tried, signed by Cutter, Mann, Carr and Merrill was offered. A minority report by Mr Chamberlin was offered to the effect that the matter be referred to a committee to report more definitely at the next meeting of the association. The majority report was adopted.

Not the least interesting part of the convention, even to old timers, was the opportunity to see or sometimes even to speak to a number of active personal forces touching the lines of library work. Among these were Hon George McAneny, of New York City, J. Stanley Jast, of England, Mary Antin, "The Librarian" of the *Boston Transcript*, Francis W. Halsey, and Dr Wm. H. Allen of New York City.

Many librarians looked forward to better acquaintance with the delegate from England when it was learned that he was to be in the Lake Placid party. There were many questions, being really and truly Yankees, which they wished to ask about his country and its library work. But his devotion to golf, his evident interest in the Sylvan views and the hold the Outlook took on him disappointed these questioners. They wouldn't vote him the success as a bureau of information in general that some others did, but "he was interesting."

"I got back pretty well tired at 11.59 Wednesday and as our staff works from 8.30 to 2 P. M., I thought I would just report my return and get my trunk unpacked. But when I called up the office, I found Mr M—— nearly distracted with too much to do—so I gave up the idea of a leisurely afternoon and went

uptown. Of course it's lovely to be missed and to have people think you can do things better than other folks—but I'm afraid I didn't quite appreciate Mr M——saving up his "pernickityest" work for me to do. But I'm a cheerful dissimulator, and I think he thinks that I was pleased by this thoughtfulness on his part!

I'd never done any climbing at such an altitude, and in such air before, and the memory of the trees, the hills, and the valleys, with that glorious laurel in the path in every direction, will be a thing to think about the rest of the year.

The addresses I heard made me want to do some one thing very well—better than I've ever done anything before."

B.

The following notes were received by Sec. Utley from the special visitors to the A. L. A.:

I enjoyed my brief stay with you immensely.

George McAneny.

I was very glad to be a part of the conference, which profited me more than my talking profited the rest of you. What I heard there and what I saw I have added to the stock of facts that fortify my convictions on the immigrant question.

Mary Antin Grabau.

I wish to express my appreciation of the heartiness and kindness of my reception at the A. L. A. I enjoyed myself immensely, and was delighted with the meeting in every respect. If I were inclined to be hypercritical, I should say that the meeting rather suffered from a plethora of good things. I think the thing which struck me most in the program was the width of the field covered, showing how the library idea is extended in America into every department of the life of the public. I have come back with my enthusiasm for library work revived.

L. Stanley Jast.

Mr George of Elizabeth, N. J., received a shock from which he has not yet recovered. The usual summer guests of the hotel, of the successful business man variety, began to arrive before the end of the week, and on Sunday, their presence lent the prevailing color to the company at the hotel. The trunks of the departing guests, several hundred strong, were still on Sunday waiting in the hall of the first floor to be taken to the foot of the hill station.

A portly new arrival walking thru the hall gazed in wonderment at the array. Mr George, standing at the door leading to the bridge, heard him query to the servant standing near, "I wonder what all those trunks mean?" "There was a convention here last week," said the man. "A convention? What kind of a convention?" "A meeting of librarians." "Ach, my gracious! It vill take you a month to clean up after dem!"

As others see us

The spirit of modesty and complete understanding which fills the hearts and minds of those human beings who by personal appeal to the Fates have found their earthly destinies in the fortunate locality bordering the western shore of the Atlantic Ocean, was displayed in a New York newspaper, commenting on the fact that the A. L. A. was to hold its meeting in the Catskills, and afterwards would take a post-conference trip through northern New York, as follows:

The A. L. A. comprises members from many different parts of the United States. The West, which is the most progressive library section of the country is fully represented. It will be a fine thing for a good many of these Western men and women, their view somewhat cramped and provincial, to be brought into contact with the broad and sweeping and the high and rarified areas of this grand young state which many of them no doubt have never seen before, conceiving the United States as bounded on the East by the Mississippi River.

Post-conference Trip for 1913

After spending our allotted time in "rocking chair row" at the Kaaterskill office—strange to what lengths librarians will go in order to pay a hotel bill—the post-conference people gratefully extricated themselves from the whirlpool of life in the "largest summer hotel in the world," and found the quiet exclusiveness of the Otis elevator a welcome relief. This was Saturday afternoon, June 28, after a week's sojourn where, the ad said, music was furnished by a symphony orchestra, and where the room rules read, "In case of fire throw out the rope."

Our party as far as Albany was but part of the general exodus, and on arrival at the Ten Eyck hotel we found quite a goodly number, who, like ourselves, had accepted the cordial invitation of the New York state library staff to visit the new Education building. On Saturday evening we went to see the electric lighting, and again on Sunday for a more intimate examination of all the appointments of that beautiful new library. Over 60 from the conference were present in Albany at this time.

On Monday, June 30, 28 of us, the real post-conference party, were on the Adirondack train at 6:15 A. M., where a dining-car breakfast was enjoyed. Shortly after noon we reached Fulton Chain, where our special car was attached to the train for Old Forge, only three miles away, and here a little steamer was in waiting, well ballasted with our trunks, which we had not seen since leaving them in the care of "Jerry" at the Kaaterskill. The steamer deck and the cool breezes were a pleasant relief from railway travel.

Our English delegate was much interested in everything, comparing our scenery with that of his own country. He found the Fulton Chain of lakes through which we were passing quite different from the English lakes, yet beautiful, and much more wild.

On through First, Second, Third and Fourth lakes we sailed, getting varying views of the hills encircling us, and wondering why such unpicturesque names were given these pretty mountain lakes. At the head of Fourth lake we found Eagle Bay hotel prepared for us with a substantial lunch, and we were soon comfortably settled. The afternoon was spent in exploring the foot paths leading along the lake, past cottages and camps, most of them still unoccupied. Some went rowing, and it was rumored that a few had found the swimming delightful. Just at dark a weird procession with pitchers was seen fetching the cool water from the little spring near by. Here many saw their first smudge kettle at work keeping the black

flies at a respectful distance from the piazza.

On Tuesday, July 1, a special excursion train came for us and conveyed a happy party to Raquette Lake station. While waiting there for the little steamer, two or three of an exploring turn of mind visited the general store, and as a result of that visit a pleasant little ceremony was enacted at the dock. The party were gathered under the spreading shelter of the steamer landing. Mr Jast was asked to come forward, and was presented with a bottle of "American cherries," some of the party remembering that the use of these by Americans was one of his chief recollections of his first visit to our shores. He received his gift becomingly and proceeded, with the aid of a hatpin, thoughtfully provided by the presentation committee, in anticipation of his action, to treat the ladies. The coming of the steamer interrupted the distribution, and soon we were all enjoying the Raquette lake scenery. Leaving the lake, the boat enters Marion river, perhaps next to the Songo of Maine, the crookedest stream in the north. So narrow was the channel at times that we could almost touch the shore. Blue mountain was dimly visible now and then ahead. Finally the river was no longer navigable, and we changed from steamer to train—but such an interesting train! Engine No. 1, warranted never to collide even though there is but a single track—for ours was the one and only train on the road. The two palatial observation cars were discovered to have unmistakable traces under the paint of having once been the property of the Brooklyn Street Railway Company. This little train ride through the woods, at a speed allowing us to pick flowers here and there, was over all too soon, and we found a new and larger steamer waiting to take us through Uto-wana and Eagle lakes, and across Blue Mountain lake, one of the prettiest lakes in the Adirondacks, dominated by Blue mountain, and encircled with hills.

At the farther end of this lake, part

way up Blue mountain, is the Blue Mountain house, where dinner was ready. The morning haziness had nearly all gone when we came out from dinner, and the view down the lake was well worth the trip. A most unique flower garden perched among the rocks and in the woods, was much admired by all who happened to find it, and its maker, the rector of the little church by the lake, was most cordial in his reception of our party. Four of the party climbed Blue mountain, and we were treated on our return trip to a description of the ascent from an English point of view, and the fruitless search for a spring near the summit was so vividly described that we could see the whole party crawling on its knees, and listening for the murmur of that hidden well.

The return to Eagle Bay as the evening shadows lengthened was even more enjoyable than the trip in the morning. A glorious day was the unanimous verdict.

The following afternoon we took train for Lake Placid, where the rest of the week was to be spent. At one small junction where our special car waited an hour for the up train to pick us up, the newsboy on being asked what there was to do, replied, "Buy a paper of me and sit down and read it." On arrival at Saranac lake, Miss Sharp met us with the Lake Placid Club porter. Here we drove about town for an hour, as the departure for Lake Placid would be delayed. An engine was finally secured, and we ran special over to Lake Placid. At 9 o'clock supper at the club was most welcome, and following it a discussion with Mr Dewey of plans for our stay. We found here some 20 more librarians who had come direct from the conference.

The Lake Placid club is a real paradise, on the eastern shore of Mirror lake. We were royally entertained. An Indian campfire in the deep woods, a big bonfire and water curtain at the lake shore, a fire-drill, invitation dinners and teas at the various club-houses and cottages, a trip of over 100 miles by motors to Ausable Chasm, through Wilmington

Notch, some returning by Keene Valley. It was most interesting to study the kitchens, supply department and farms of the club, and see on how large a scale everything was done, yet how efficiently. An inspiring talk was given by Mine Host Dewey on the development of the club to its present size, and its aims and accomplished ends. Splendid music, wonderful dancing (to watch, as we were not up-to-date enough to be able to participate in the new ragtime steps), golf, tennis, boating. A glorious climb up Mt. Whiteface by five intrepid sightseers, who were treated to not only views but a shower, and some weird cloud effects. One day a steamer trip round Lake Placid was tendered the party, with a rustic afternoon tea on one of the islands. Another day an excursion by motor to Loon lake, with dinner at Paul Smith's, proved a delightful outing. These are but a few of the many pleasant times of our four days' stay.

Here the party separated, Sunday, July 6, some staying on for a few days, others regretfully leaving for their homes, east, west, or south. The post-conference of 1913 will be long remembered as one of the pleasantest of recent years.

F. W. F.

An Inspiring Meeting at Lake Placid

The stay at Lake Placid club was the embodiment of hospitality and good time. Everything on the estate was placed at the disposal of the guests.* One special event stands out pre-eminently.

On Saturday evening, July 5, the librarians by special invitation took dinner with Mr and Mrs Dewey in one of the club dining rooms with no outsiders present. Cordial welcome, a delicious meal and hearty good fellowship between those present lent a charm and pleasure to the affair that are beyond description. After the dinner, the party gathered in the living room and seated in easy chairs listened to Mr Dewey tell of the aims, efforts and accomplishments of Mrs Dewey and himself in founding and forwarding Lake Placid club. It was most

*See Mr Faxon's report.

inspiring as well as interesting and many a listener echoed the regret of Dr Hill that the keen interest, enthusiasm and foresight of Mr Dewey were no longer the moving forces in library affairs as was the case for so many years.

Dr Hill also voiced the sentiments of those present in declaring the library world was a great loser by Mr Dewey going out of the work. He told of his own obligations to Mr Dewey and gave a number of incidents to show the helpfulness and constant stay to library progress of the great optimist and promoter.

Dr Thwaites of Wisconsin said he desired to second the remarks of Dr Hill and to add his word of appreciation of the great kindness and much courtesy which he had always received from Mr Dewey. Mr Jast told of his increasing regard for the power and purpose of Mr Dewey as he had met him and watched his work for years. He also said that Mr Dewey's name was as widely known and his work as highly appreciated by those who knew of it in England as it was in America.

Miss Ahern said that in addition to the grateful acknowledgment of much personal kindness, exceeding courtesy and respectful consideration from Mr Dewey, she wished to acknowledge the debt that the women in library work owed to Mr Dewey. From the beginning of his career he had made the position of women in library work equal to that of the men under the same conditions. The matter of sex had made no difference in his professional consideration of library workers and the women in library work in the United States owed to Mr Dewey's stand the consideration which saved them from being regarded as a class of upper servants, as is the case so largely in foreign libraries. Where the woman librarian had been loyal to herself and her work, she had been given every possible chance by the one who more than anyone else had had it in his power to affect her standing.

This particular evening was an inspiring occasion which deserved a larger audience of library workers.

L. M.

Scandinavian Books and Pictures

The Swedish historical society of America is collecting at Evanston a library of Swedish-American reprints, Swedish books about America, and Swedish historical works. This library is represented in the list of collections of European histories recently issued by the American historical association.

In addition, a special periodical, the *American-Scandinavian Review* endeavors to present to the American public various phases of Scandinavian-American life and activities. Though some of the articles presented in the first number show the somewhat doubtful quality of self-advertisement, others are of distinct value.

Among the various exhibits at the A. L. A. conference at Kaaterskill, perhaps a greater interest than in any other exhibit was shown in the large and interesting collection of Scandinavian, chiefly Swedish, books exhibited by the Albert Bonnier Publishing House of New York. The art books attracted the largest number of visitors. Art is a universal language and through its medium it is possible to enter into and understand the soul of a race whose language may be sealed to the viewer.

The collection of reproductions from paintings by Carl Larsson, Prince Eugen, Bruno Liljefors, and others, attracted large numbers of the librarians attending the conference. "Modern Swedish art in color," a collection of reproductions of paintings by these three artists, attracted particular attention. In addition to the works of special artists, the great illustrated description of the fifth Olympic at Stockholm proved to be greatly attractive.

There was also a collection of quaint illustrated books for children, together with a large number of other valuable works. Among the Danish and Norwegian works on exhibition were the complete works of Ibsen, Björnson, Lie and Brandes.

This is the first time so complete a collection along this line has been presented at any conference. The publish-

ers are an old reliable firm in Stockholm, and its New York branch represents not only the original firm, but most Swedish, Danish and Norwegian publishing houses.

The collection was a delight to see.

A. G. S. J.

A Carnegie Banquet

A banquet was tendered Andrew Carnegie by the Library association at the Hotel Cecil in London, June 2. It was the first time Mr Carnegie was the guest of the association, and every detail was planned and carried out with a view to making the occasion notably successful.

The feast was presided over by the president of the association, Alderman Frank J. Leslie, F. R. G. S. chairman of the Library, Museum and Arts committee of Liverpool. Among the other distinguished guests were the American ambassador, Honorable Walter H. Page, who made his first public appearance in England on this occasion; the Lord Mayors of London, Liverpool, Cardiff and Cork, accompanied by their wives; the mayors of many of the other cities of England; Sir William Osler; Sir William Bailey, Sir Frederick G. Kenyon, LL. D., Director of the British Museum, and his wife; J. Y. W. McAlister, F. S. A., F. R. G. S., and his wife; C. J. Atkins, Esq., of Tasmania; F. Maden, Esq., librarian of Bodley library, John Ballinger, librarian of the National library of Wales; H. Guppy, John Rylands, Manchester; chief librarians of Edinboro, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, and others fully representative of the public libraries of the kingdom, especially those which had received benefactions from the guest of honor, as well as other ladies and gentlemen connected with the public library movement, or representing government or institutional libraries.

The toast list included: His Majesty, the King; Her Majesty, the Queen; Queen Alexandria, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the royal family; the library authorities of Great Britain; Our guest; Literature; the Library association; the President. Owing to the

length of some of the earlier speeches, the toast to "Our American and Colonial Colleagues" was deleted. Vocal music added to the pleasure of the choice menu excellently served by the Hotel Cecil. The report in the *Library Association Record* (from which these notes were taken) gives honor to Mr Herbert Jones, chief librarian of Kensington, as the principal factor in making the banquet "in every way worthy of so memorable and important an occasion."

A Memorial for Uncle Remus

A souvenir of the city of Atlanta and of "Uncle Remus" and the "Wren's Nest," prepared by the Uncle Remus Memorial association, is to be sold for the benefit of the Joel Chandler Harris Memorial. It is a most entertaining and enlightening story of the life and work of the beloved author of "Uncle Remus."

It is the intention of the Memorial association "to purchase the home of the author just as he left it, to cherish the trees and flowers that he loved, to make the wild things feel at home as he did, and to allow the children to play about the place. His bedroom and living room are to be kept as he left them, his widow donating the furnishings and many personal relics. One room will be used for a public library, another for a free kindergarten it is hoped, and similar public utilities as they will be developed, in keeping with the memorial sentiment. The plans as yet are indefinite, depending very largely on the money which will be placed at the disposal of the Memorial association, of which Mrs Arthur McDermott Wilson, of Atlanta, is president.

The Harris Memorial offers an opportunity for those who have enjoyed "Uncle Remus" and loved the whimsical fancy of Mr Harris to contribute to the enterprise. The impulse to help in this matter betokens an appreciation of a fine feeling which should find expression in a practical contribution. The Association will welcome coöperation of any kind from all who love "Uncle Remus" and who would like to share in even a modest degree in the memorial work.

League of Library Commissions Proceedings

The tenth annual meeting of the League of library commissions was held at Kaaterskill, New York, June 25-27, 1913. Sixteen states were represented. The president of the League, Carl H. Milam, of Indiana, and the secretary, Miss Zaidee Brown, of Massachusetts, were present at all the sessions.

At the first session the topic was

Methods of work

and led to a spirited discussion of the details of practical work. The accession book in particular was bravely attacked and valiantly defended. No consensus of opinion was possible, but the majority seemed to think there was more reason for keeping an accession book in a library without trained service than in a larger one. The preference in classification was for a simplified form of D. C., using only three figures in most cases and combining some classes. The leader then asked how many organizers favored a dictionary catalog with an untrained librarian. Miss Hazeltine, of the Wisconsin library school, said that in that state they start only a shelf list to be used as classed catalog. A dictionary catalog is not made until the librarian has had some training. Miss Askew said that in New Jersey the dictionary catalog is made even for a small library if the librarian and trustees wish it. In Vermont, also, the organizer starts a dictionary catalog.

Opinions differed widely as to shelf lists. A number of those present thought it not worth the labor simply for inventory use as many librarians did not take inventory. Olin Davis, librarian at Laconia, New Hampshire, described a method of taking inventory from the accession book. Miss Frances Hobart, librarian at Vergennes, Vermont, places a slip in the book giving class number, book number and subject headings for the guidance of the cataloger, and these slips are kept to form a rough shelf list. Miss Brown, with an untrained librarian, makes an author and title catalog and uses the shelf list for the subject

catalog. Discussion disclosed that in New Jersey and Vermont the organizer usually starts a dictionary catalog; in Minnesota, Indiana, Wisconsin and Massachusetts, the shelf list is used as a subject catalog unless the librarian has at least summer school training.

As to the use of Library of Congress cards, the general testimony seemed to be that the labor of ordering them, and adding numbers and headings, is about equal to that of making simple cards with a typewriter. Miss Brown stated that the added expense for cards for 1,000 volumes is about \$35, if the order is by author and title. Miss Farr, of Maryland, said that she could catalog about 1,000 volumes a month, making a dictionary catalog, if she made her own cards, and about 1,100, if she used Library of Congress cards,—showing that the labor is nearly the same.

It was not possible to give estimates of the cost of reorganization or the time required, as conditions vary so greatly; but some general averages were obtained. Mr. Milan, of Indiana, stated that the cost of supplies and labor, including the time and expenses of the state organizer, was about fifty to sixty dollars for 1,000 volumes. One organizer said that a cataloger should average 40 volumes a day, assigning Cutter numbers and making a dictionary catalog. Miss Askew, of New Jersey, thought this number too small, and said she expected one person to make a dictionary catalog for 1,000 volumes in two weeks. Miss Brown, of Massachusetts, said that the number of volumes done in a week varied from 500 to 1,000 volumes, according to the amount of local help received. She finds it possible to get volunteer workers for a good deal of the work, including writing the cards, and doing the mechanical work involved by a new charging system. This estimate is not for a dictionary catalog, but for an author and title list, and a shelf list for non-fiction with subject index,—no imprint being given on most of the cards. To show the cost of reorganization where there was practically no volunteer

labor, Miss Brown gave the figures for the library at West Bridgewater, Mass., which contained about 6,500 volumes. The state library commission gave about a week of Miss Brown's time, which is not included in the estimate. A cataloger was engaged at \$75 a month and an assistant at \$50. Local workers were paid about 12 cents an hour. The books were accessioned, classified, and author and title catalog made, and a shelf list for non-fiction with subject index. Book-pockets and book cards were placed in the books. Copy for a printed catalog was made. This catalog was later printed at a cost of about \$125. The entire cost of the work, including printing of the catalog, was between \$600 and \$700 or about 10 cents per volume. The time required was about seven weeks.

As to the question of how the organizer might interest the people of the town, there was a discussion on whether the organizer did better work if she stayed at the hotel, or was entertained in a private family. She can, of course, become better acquainted if in a family, but Mr Milan said that he thought the hotel preferable because there would be no drain on her vitality outside library hours. It developed that in several states the commission pays the living expenses of the organizer in the town. In Massachusetts, the library is expected to meet this expense, but the state sometimes helps buy the supplies.

"Libraries in state institutions and in federal prisons" was the topic for discussion at the second session, held Wednesday evening. Miss Julia A. Robinson, Supervisor of libraries in state institutions in Iowa, gave a resumé of her paper read before the general session. Miss Florence Curtis, of the University of Illinois library school, spoke of libraries in prisons. She said that eighty per cent of the criminals will be out of prison in from one to ten years; about ninety per cent are literates; over seventy-five per cent have attended common school beyond the sixth grade; about fifty per cent are "accidental criminals."

Inmates should be regarded as citizens in the making. Personal guidance in the choice of books to read is most desirable. A librarian appointed by the Board of Control can do the most good. Miss Stearns, of Wisconsin, asked about the use of magazines in prisons. Miss Robinson said that they bought magazines in the Iowa prisons, but not to the exclusion of books. Objectionable articles were cut out. Miss Curtis said in Illinois institutions the men were allowed to form magazine clubs and there was no attempt at expurgation. Miss Clark, librarian of the Public library at Auburn, New York, reported the results of some of her investigations in prison libraries in that state. The men are allowed little, if any, selection. A convict assistant chooses 50 volumes for 50 cells. These are passed out, kept a week by each man and then passed on to the next cell. An educated convict was unable for a year to get the book he wanted though no one else wanted it. Mr Wellman, of Springfield, Mass., asked how to arouse interest in prison libraries in states having no interest. Miss Curtis said public criticism must be avoided. Library commissions should interest heads of institutions and boards controlling prisons. Mr Wynkoop called attention to the February, 1913, number of *New York Libraries*, which is devoted to libraries in the state institutions. About 700 copies were sent with evident results.

Miss Templeton, of Nebraska, spoke on libraries in reformatories. This is a more hopeful group than the prisons. The libraries should contain simple books on civics, books to help the foreigner learn to read English, books on technical subjects taught in prisons, and books for recreation. The reformatory library is much like a public library and should be administered in a similar way.

Miss Edith Kathleen Jones, librarian of McLean hospital, Waverly, Mass., read a paper on the problems of the institution library organizer. Since three-fifths of the patients are illiterate, it will be necessary to persuade the super-

intendent that part of his insufficient maintenance fund should be used in purchasing books for the remaining two-fifths. The patients demand light reading and should be given even second-rate books rather than standard sets in classed books. One dares not affirm that right reading really cures, but there are many cases where persons have been positively harmed by morbid or hysterically sentimental books. Books should not only be carefully selected as to contents, but should be of convenient size, shape, weight, binding and type. Whenever possible, there should be a sunny attractive reading room. Miss Flexner, of the Louisville public library, spoke of placing 100 volumes in the county jail for four months and having a circulation of over 1,800. A report from the Committee on libraries in Federal prisons was offered by the chairman, Mrs Sneed, of Georgia, in the form of letters. Since the letters which were reported at the midwinter meeting, stating that recommendation for appropriations would be made of \$2,500 for the library at Atlanta prison, \$2,500 for the library at Leavenworth prison, and \$500 for the library at McNeil prison, Mrs Sneed has received the following from John J. Fitzgerald:

The question of segregating a certain sum of money for the purchase of books for the libraries in the three Federal prisons was carefully considered by the Committee on appropriations. The authority to do so was already in the proper officials and the money was appropriated if it were deemed advisable to use it for the purpose mentioned. The matter was one intimately affecting the administration of the prisons and the Committee did not believe it advisable to attempt to regulate it in the manner proposed.

The third meeting of the League was held on Friday evening. Miss Martha Wilson, Supervisor of school libraries in Minnesota, spoke on coöperation between state library commissions and boards of education. Miss Mendenhall gave a summary of the work done by the library committee of N. E. A. on library instruction in normal schools.

The committee made the following recommendations:

1. That library organizations try to have the subject of library training in normal schools presented at educational meetings.
2. That trained librarians be appointed in all normal schools with the faculty and salary rank of heads of departments.
3. The publication of a manual for normal school librarians by the United States bureau of education.
4. The publication in educational periodicals of articles on the greater use of libraries by schools, or on related topics.

Mrs Minnie Clarke Budlong, of North Dakota, gave a report of the committee on the establishment of new library commissions. From the answers received to the questionnaire sent all states doing library extension work, the following conclusions were deduced: The initial movement in formation of library commissions comes from library workers or associations, assisted by club women and teachers. The law has usually been drawn under the supervision of a few interested workers. Kentucky made use of the model commission law. Leaflets and publications from other commissions are freely distributed, and often special ones made to fit the need of the state. The time required to secure the passage of the law varied from a few weeks to 14 years.

"A friendly legislator took it in charge" seems to be the story of its passage in most cases. As a rule very few amendments have been made to library laws, which emphasizes the importance of careful framing. These conclusions lead to the following suggestions:

1. A collection of special printed matter of aid in establishing new commissions should be kept for loan.
2. If it were possible for the League to send an organizer for a short time, it would prove of great assistance. Something may be done by correspondence and printed matter, but much more can be accomplished by a trained observer on the field.
3. Special training for library workers in lines wherein commission work differs from public library work.
4. The discussion of practical questions at League meetings.
5. A committee to look after the needs of new commissions after their organization as well as before.

The report was accepted and the committee continued.

Miss Elizabeth Wales read a report from the committee on charter provisions recommending in brief "protection in the charter law of existing statutory provisions for libraries rather than a special charter provision." In absence of the chairman of the committee on parcels post, the secretary read a report recommending that "the committee be directed to use every effort to get into communication with the forces which have opposed the admission of printed matter to the parcels post rates in order that these forces may be united with library authorities in an effort so to adjust rates as to be more advantageous to all than the present parcels post rate would be." The report was accepted and the committee continued and directed to carry out the recommendations contained in the report. The publications committee considered two manuscripts, both of which are to be published elsewhere,—one by A. L. A., and one by McLean hospital. The committee on study outlines recommended that immediate steps be taken to secure the preparation of study outlines.

The report of the secretary-treasurer for 1912-13 was read. It reported the preparation of a yearbook and recommended henceforth this be prepared at the A. L. A. office. The secretary outlined the scope of an exhibit prepared for the library exhibit at N. E. A. at Salt Lake City in July. The offer of a Boston firm to reprint blanks for traveling libraries was submitted. Three states have joined the League during the year—Maine, Utah and South Dakota, making the total membership 29. The financial statement for the year is as follows:

Balance on hand Aug. 1, 1912.....	\$180.08
Received from dues, 23 states.....	115.00
Received sale of handbook and yearbook	28.50
Total	\$323.58
Expenditures:	
Printing yearbook and programs....	\$175.25
Stationery and postage.....	36.43
Clerical help and multigraphs (for yearbook)	26.55

Preparation of N. E. A. exhibit: supplies and clerical help.....	31.00
Miscellaneous	5.26

\$274.49

Balance on hand June 30, 1913..\$49.09

The report of the secretary was accepted.

On the tentative offer from the secretary of the A. L. A., the League voted as follows:

1. The League would accept the offer of the A. L. A. Publishing Board to sell the 1912 year book for a commission of 10 cents per copy.

2. The League would accept the offer of the A. L. A. publishing board to compile and publish the yearbook, the League to contribute toward the necessary expense—\$150 a year if the publication is annual; and \$100 if it is biennial. The copy must be submitted to the Executive Board of the League and must be approved by them.

3. The publication of the yearbook should be biennial.

The following officers were elected:

President—Elizabeth B. Wales, Missouri.

First vice-president — Matthew S. Dudgeon, Wisconsin.

Second vice-president—Charles F. D. Belden, Massachusetts.

Secretary-treasurer — Mrs. Minnie Clarke Budlong, North Dakota.

Publications committee—Carl H. Milam, chairman, Indiana; Elva Bascom, Wisconsin; Asa Wynkoop, New York.

A telegram of congratulations and best wishes from the League of Library Commission was sent by the League to Miss Alice S. Tyler.

Pacific Northwest Library Association

The fourth annual conference of the Pacific Northwest library association was held in Tacoma, Wash., June 12-14. With the exception of brief sectional conferences held by the representatives of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia respectively, the sessions were all general.

The president, E. O. S. Scholefield, introduced Prof Walter G. Beach, of

the Department of sociology of the University of Washington, who in a thoughtful and inspiring address on "Opportunity and social action," showed how the conditions of modern life demanded social as opposed to individual effort, and emphasized the fact that librarianship, more than most professions, offered the opportunity for right social action.

On the following day, two general sessions were held, the state conferences took place, and visiting librarians were given a delightful auto trip by the citizens of Tacoma. The general topic at the morning session was "Library extension work." Miss Marvin, of the Oregon library commission, acted as leader, and outlined briefly the various forms of library extension work now being carried on through state, county and township systems. Three Oregon county librarians outlined the work in their localities. Miss Metz spoke for Wasco county, Miss Northey for Hood River, and Miss Fox for Multnomah. In the discussion that followed, Herbert Killam, head of the traveling library department of British Columbia, spoke of the extreme difficulty of doing successful work in western Canada, owing to the scattered population and poor transportation. It was also brought out that the legislature of the state of Washington had passed a county library law at its last session, thus making possible an extension of work in many localities. Miss Porter of the Tacoma library, closed the session with a paper on deposit stations.

Mrs J. C. Preston, State superintendent of education for Washington, spoke earnestly of the need of better library management for the rural schools and invited the coöperation of all present in plans which the State departments of education were making for the betterment of rural school conditions.

The evening session was devoted to the consideration of the library and the municipality. Judson T. Jennings of the Seattle library spoke of the work of the A. L. A. committee on municipal re-

lations, Mr Hopper of Tacoma on library finance. The status of the library in a commission form of government was presented by Geo. W. Fuller of the Spokane library. Dubois Mitchell of the Seattle library spoke on municipal reference work, and Miss Isom of Portland showed how conditions in western cities demanded the development of the social center idea in libraries.

The last session was held on Saturday morning with the small library as the general topic. It was conducted by Eliza E. Townsend of the Spokane library. Two trustees from the 'Hoquiam, (Wash.) public library, Mrs J. S. McKee and Frank Lamb, kept their audience in a gale of merriment with their descriptions of the duties of the trustee. Mr Lamb emphasized the point that the library should avoid being a literary censor. Grace E. Switzer of Bellingham presented the problem of the budget. William D. Wilson, manager of the book department of the Lowman and Hanford Company, spoke of book-buying from the bookman's point of view, and Charles H. Compton of the Seattle library urged the use of free publications on the part of small libraries.

The association went on record as favoring a revision in the parcel post law. It also passed a resolution calling to the attention of library boards the advisability of making possible the attendance of their librarians at future conferences.

The following officers were elected: President, Franklin F. Hopper, Public library, Tacoma; first vice president, George W. Fuller, Public library, Spokane; second vice president, Herbert Killam, Provincial library, Victoria, B. C.; secretary, Della Northey, County library, Hood River, Ore.; treasurer, M. H. Douglass, State university library, Eugene, Ore.

LUCILE F. FARGO,
Secretary.

The mills of God grind slowly,
But they grind exceeding small,
Though with patience He stands waiting,
With exactness grinds He all.

Library Meetings.

California.—The eighteenth meeting of the California library association was held at Santa Barbara, June 9-14, jointly with the fourth annual convention of the California county libraries. The register showed an attendance of 148, representing 42 public libraries, 15 county libraries, 5 university and college libraries, 2 school libraries and the State library. Some of the interesting proceedings were as follows:

Charles S. Green, librarian of the Oakland free library, discussed "the library under commission government." It was a review of the progress made up to the present, calling attention to the difficulties in the way in most instances, the principal one is that the method of library support is left uncertain and generally inadequate.

Simon J. Lubin, of the State immigration commission, addressed the meeting on "Immigration: factors in assimilation." Three points were emphasized; first, that help should be given to the foreigner to realize the ambitions, ideals and high standards he brings with him to this country; second, not to say to the immigrant, "Become what we are," but instead, say, "Become what we are striving to be;" third, the contributions to our welfare which the visitor is prepared to make. It is not improbable that Americans may learn from the Greeks, Italians, Germans, Poles, French, and those of the British Isles something that will make this country better. The right kind of assimilation is a mutual giving and getting, where each gives and takes only the best that is in each. Mr Lubin suggested collections of books in foreign languages; assistants familiar with the principal languages spoken by the library clientele; branch libraries in congested foreign districts; increased facilities for rural readers; story telling; halls for lectures, clubs and classes; assistance to debating clubs, sympathetic introduction to books of individual interest. The library is a freer factor than other agencies, more flexible and fewer rules and limitations restrict its activities.

Robert Rea, librarian of the San Francisco public library, spoke on "Book buying for the public library." He emphasized the importance of thoroughly investigating the value of books before buying, as well as getting the opinion of experts. He advised librarians to associate themselves with an importing house to facilitate buying books abroad. He cautioned against buying subscription books and "one man" books. He suggested a Bureau of library research for California to which publishers would send samples, binders, samples of bindings, and librarians, sample forms and blanks illustrative of their methods. He suggested that small libraries pool their orders for books and bindings, putting them in the hands of a purchasing agent.

Bookbinding was discussed by W. E. Reavis, of Los Angeles in "How to criticize a re-bound book." He concluded by saying that when a book falls to pieces, it should go in much the same way as the Deacon's one-hoss shay—"all at once."

"Binding and binding materials" was discussed by B. B. Futernick, of San Francisco. He said that it is poor economy to bind books over and over again at low cost. It is a wise plan to make the shelves look as attractive as possible, but the insides of books must be attractive-looking too.

"Aims and methods of library publicity" was discussed by J. L. Wheeler, of the Los Angeles public library. He said, "The library reaches only 20 per cent of the people. About 40 per cent it may not hope to reach, and 40 per cent it ought to reach." Four means of library publicity were particularly mentioned; the newspapers, library bulletins, moving picture shows and window displays of books. Satisfaction is the best sort of publicity.

On college and reference day, J. C. Rowell, librarian of the University of California, presided at the morning session, and G. T. Clark, librarian of Leland Stanford university, at the afternoon session. The topics of the day were: "Medical libraries," discussed by Louise Ophüls, of the Lane medical li-

brary, San Francisco; "The magazines of California," by R. E. Cowan, San Francisco; Edith M. Coulter, of University of California, "A plan for a proposed state coöperative list of serials"; "Material for early California history," by Dr H. E. Bolton, professor of American history, University of California; an illustrated paper on Japanese color prints, by Dr J. M. Stillman, vice-president of Leland Stanford university.

Of great interest to the meeting was the address of Father Conlon, librarian of Santa Clara university. This library contains many rare and interesting books, and as the work of putting it in order goes on, new treasures are constantly discovered. The library is open to the public, and every effort is being made to make it available to students, scholars and writers.

State-librarian Gillis reviewed the bills passed by the 1913 legislature. The principal bills of interest to library people were: the one providing for an income for the State library of \$190,000 for two years; a bill enabling Sacramento to donate two blocks of land for two buildings, one of which shall be for a state library; a \$3,000,000 state bonding measure to construct these buildings; the construction of a state building in San Francisco. In this latter the Sutro library will be placed later.

The coöperation of the county libraries in the University extension work in agriculture was presented and its opportunities pointed out.

A review of the progress of county library work was presented by Harriet G. Eddy, of the state library. The work is rapidly extending, all the libraries reporting substantial progress and better service in every respect.

The relation of the state library to the county library, and their coöperative work was presented. Advertising the county library by means of county fairs was presented by a number of the county librarians as a bit of interesting work that had borne results.

The Trustees' section discussed a number of important questions, one of which was the library under the commission

form of government, and another, moving picture shows.

The social features of the meeting were most enjoyable, particularly an illustrated lecture on "Photography as a fine art," and the evening at the Neighborhood House.

The keynote of President Gillis' address was coöperation. He made it clear that coöperation was the all important thing in the library business as in any other business. California library development clearly shows the spirit of helpfulness, a desire for the success of the work as a whole, and is fast spreading a state-wide library service that is highly desirable.

The reports of various committees on matters of local interest were received and approved.

Resolutions were adopted inviting the American library association to hold its conference for 1915 in San Francisco at the time of the Panama exposition; stating the belief that affiliation with the national association would be advantageous, and suggesting such affiliation on a basis of one delegate to the American library council for each state having an association; that it is quite important that each California library should take part by librarian and trustee, in the annual conference of the California library association; that the association suffered the loss of an earnest and helpful friend in the death of Francis Fisher Browne, whose contribution at past meetings of the association endeared him to all.

After various business transactions, the meeting adjourned.

Massachusetts.—The eightieth meeting of the Massachusetts library club was held at Williams college, May 22 to 24. The Free library commission had a conference at this time also.

An address of welcome was given by President Harry A. Garfield of Williams college.

An address on "The relation of public libraries to college libraries," was given by John A. Lowe, librarian of Williams college. "If education be the gradual adjustment to the spiritual possessions of the race, this aim is common to both

public and college libraries. The college library, instead of a store house, is becoming an active force in educational extension. College libraries should supply all sorts of special and unusual books which would not be practical for the public library. The public library can help an educational institution by giving definite instruction to high school students in the use of library resources, and by inspiring scholarly methods, and love of higher education and culture. This coöperative movement will react upon the community only for good. By it a larger service will be rendered to the public.

Professor C. L. Maxey gave an interesting lecture on "Artemus Ward."

The second day was opened with a convincing address on "What the library can do for our foreign-born," by John Foster Carr. He was followed by Miss Campbell of Boston on "What the foreigner has done for one library." A "library committee" was formed from each nationality, a committee composed of two members from each society, with the librarian as chairman. It was soon found that the advice of the foreigners could be relied upon, for they took great pride in showing what good things there were in their literature. They demanded the better class of books, and as they came to know the English language, they sought similar books in English.

A committee on library problems with foreigners was appointed as follows:

J. Maud Campbell, Boston.

Mrs Mary B. Maine, Ipswich.

Elizabeth P. Sohler, Boston.

May Ashley, Greenfield.

Herbert W. Fison, Malden.

Harold T. Dougherty, Pawtucket, R. I.

John G. Moulton, Haverhill.

William B. Clarke, a bookseller of Boston, gave an informal talk on the business of bookselling. The whole tenor of his speech was the impossibility of a profit on the sale of new books to libraries.

The report of the Committee on co-operation was given, the main points of which are as follows:

Proposition to divide the libraries of the whole state into small groups having one library as a center, whose librarian shall be local secretary for her group. Geographical peculiarities and transportation facilities had much to do with the grouping.

The results which the committee hoped would follow from the informal organizations are:

Mutual visiting among the librarians of the group and interest in common ends.

Mutual assistance in solving difficult library problems.

Increased attendance at library meetings, and consequent increase of library acquaintance.

A closer relationship with the state library commission.

The results to be desired are:

Greater efficiency in libraries concerned through the most informal and friendly of methods.

Future plans to be reported later.

Suitable resolutions on the death of Mr Ayer of Cambridge were adopted.

The election of officers for the year is as follows:

President: Drew B. Hall, Somerville.

Vice-presidents: J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., Boston Athenaeum; Maple Temple, North Adams; Alice G. White, Quincy; treasurer: George L. Lewis, Westfield; secretary: J. G. Moulton, Haverhill; recorder: Eugenia M. Henry, Attleboro.

The Friday afternoon meeting was in charge of the Berkshire library club, and the Western Massachusetts library club. At the business meeting of the latter, the following officers were elected.

President, Miss Bertha E. Blakely, Mount Holyoke college; vice-presidents, J. L. Harrison, Forbes library, Lucy F. Curtis, Public library, Williamstown; secretary, Alice Moore, City library, Springfield; treasurer, Bertha Gilligan, Public library, Holyoke; recorder, James A. Lowell, City library, Springfield.

H. H. Ballard spoke on "Coöperation in library work." He told of two interesting experiments between the Athenaeum and the libraries in Berkshire

county. The Berkshire Athenaeum offered the privilege of an inter-library loan card to any town library in the county upon the payment of an annual fee of \$5. The State library commission offered to pay the fee for 1913 for any small library which desired the use of books. The offer was accepted by 13 libraries. The Athenaeum is not pledged to lend more than two books at a time, recent fiction, or books which ought to be retained in the library.

The second scheme was the result of a sum of money furnished by Miss Sohier for the purchase of books of recent fiction. The libraries had the privilege of this library on the payment of \$1 yearly, and the postage on the books to the next town on the list. One new book is sent to each library every two months from Pittsfield, and this book, after making the rounds of the six libraries which accepted, is the property of the first library. Thus each library has the use of one new book every two months, as well as those that come from the libraries preceding it on the list.

Mafred N. Rice, of Pittsfield, talked on illustrated story telling with children.

The roll call of the libraries requesting two minute responses on the most interesting thing done in their library in the past year, brought interesting responses from six libraries.

On Friday evening, Dr Philip S. Moxom, of Springfield, gave an address on "The educated man."

The conference closed Saturday morning with a conference of the Free public library commission in charge of Miss Brown. In her usual interesting way she gave a practical talk on "Librarians, trustees, and the field agent." A book-mending demonstration by Miss Tillinghast of the commission was both entertaining and instructive.

President and Mrs Garfield received the members of the club with most cordial hospitality in their fine old colonial house, an occasion which was to many the most delightful event of the whole session.

Coming Meetings

Indiana

The annual meeting of the Indiana library association will be held at Marion, October 22-24. A cordial invitation to be present is extended to everyone.

Iowa

The annual meeting will be held at Sioux City, October 14-16.

Michigan

The annual meeting of the Upper Peninsula library association will be held at the Public library at Ishpeming, October 7 and 8. The meeting of the Upper Peninsula educational association will follow immediately on the close of the library conference.

Nebraska

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Nebraska library association will be held in Omaha, October 15-17.

Pennsylvania

The annual meeting of the Keystone state association will be held at Erie, October 9 and 10. Headquarters will be at the Lawrence hotel. The program will be so arranged that each session will be devoted to one central topic.

Vermont

The Vermont library association, co-operating with the Vermont free library commission, will hold its annual meeting at Woodstock the first week of October.

Official Appreciation

In speaking of the progress of educational work in Oregon, Governor West said,

"I look upon the securing of Miss Marvin's services as one of the best investments the State of Oregon has ever made. We needed help in the matter of building up our public libraries and it was fortunate that Miss Marvin came when the work was in its infancy.

"She has the best of ideas and through her tireless energy and close application has rendered invaluable assistance throughout the state, both in our cities and rural districts, in building up our libraries."

Library Schools California

The six weeks' course in library methods given as one of the courses of the University of California summer school was concluded August 2.

There were 26 students selected and preference was given to those already in library work and to those with positions secured.

The course was planned to cover merely the essentials of library economy, since the faculty in charge felt that only by such limitation could much good be accomplished in so short a time.

The director of the school was Harold L. Leupp, associate librarian of the University of California. Instruction was given by Miss Coulter, of the reference department of the University of California library, by Sidney B. Mitchell, head of the accessions department of the same library, by the director of the course and Miss Helen Sutliff, chief of the cataloging and classification departments of the Leland Stanford Junior university library.

Special lectures were given by Dr. Edwin Wiley, who has recently come to the university library from the Library of Congress, and by J. L. Gillis, state librarian.

A pleasant feature of the summer school was the reunion of the class of 1912, and a luncheon given by it and the class of 1913, to which the faculty of the school was invited. At a business meeting held after the luncheon it was decided to send a letter to the president of the university setting forth the need of a permanent library school in the University of California.

University of Illinois

The third annual summer session of the University of Illinois library school opened June 16, 1913, and continued for six weeks. Twenty-one students registered: 12 from Illinois libraries, 2 from Texas, 2 from Ohio, 3 from Indiana, 1 from Kansas and 1 from Tennessee.

The salaries of these students varied from \$300 per year to \$1,000, the average being \$548. The work hours varied

from 20 hours per week to 49, the average being 38½. The number of vacation days per year with pay varied from none to 90, the average being 20.

The instructors were Mr. Reece and Miss Bond, members of the Library School faculty; they were assisted by Edith H. Ford, reviser; by Louise Bateman, children's librarian of the Oak Park public library, who gave nine lectures on children's work; and by Miss Eugenia Allin, organizer of the Illinois Library Extension commission, who gave three lectures.

Other special lectures were as follows: "Books on community and rural life," by Miss Curtis; "The library and the community," by P. L. Windsor; "Local history material in public libraries," by Dr. Solon J. Buck; "Literature of sociology," by Dr. A. J. Todd; "Literature of political science," by Dr. J. A. Fairlie; "Books on nature-study and out-door life," by Dr. Ruth Marshall; "Books on comparative religion and modern religious movements," by Rev. A. R. Vail; "Standard English fiction" and "Contemporary fiction," by Dr. Daniel Dodge; "Books for teachers and parents," by Dr. L. D. Coffman; "Books on food and sanitation," by Dr. Otto Rahn.

Margaret L. Kingsbury, Ill., '11-'12' resigned her position as custodian of the history and political science seminars in the University of Illinois library and on July 15, she was married to Francis S. Foote, Jr. She is at home at 1541 Hawthorne Terrace, Berkeley, California.

Mary Torrance, B. L. S., Ill., '13, has been appointed assistant in charge of classics in the University of Illinois library.

Winifred Knapp, B. L. S., Ill., '13, has been appointed cataloger in the Indiana University library.

Helen M. Crane, B. L. S., Ill., '05, resigns from the staff of the Indiana State normal school at Terre Haute, to become librarian of the North Dakota normal school at Valley City.

Flora M. Case, Ill., B. L. S., '13, has

accepted the position of school librarian, at the Salem (Oregon) public library.

Opha Pletcher, Ill., B. L. S., '13, has been appointed assistant in the State normal school, Charleston, Illinois.

Marian Letherman, Ill., '12-13, has been appointed assistant in charge of history and political science in University of Illinois library.

P. L. WINDSOR,
Director.

Indiana

The Socialization of the library, was made the subject of a two days' lecture course at the summer school for librarians, conducted at Earlham college, Richmond, Indiana, by the Public library Commission. More than half of the special lectures given during the entire six weeks, were brought together under this general topic, and at this particular time. The regular work of the summer school was suspended and these two days were given over entirely to lectures and discussions.

The thought was that two whole days of special lectures on "outside work" would give the summer school students a better idea of the importance of such work than would the same lectures scattered throughout the whole six weeks. Apparently the desired results were accomplished.

About 25 librarians, not regular students at the Summer School, attended these special lectures.

The program for the two days included the following:

Municipal reference work in a medium-sized public library,—Ada M. McCormick, Business and municipal department, Ft. Wayne public library.

Collecting material for municipal reference departments,—John A. Lapp, Legislative and Administrative Information Bureau, Indianapolis.

Relation of the library to the municipality,—Carl Bernhardt, Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis.

Discussion of this subject,—Edward H. Harris, Manager, Richmond *Palladium*.

Art exhibits,—Mrs M. F. Johnston, Art department, General Federation of clubs.

What the farmer will read,—W. M. Hepburn, Purdue University.

Choosing books for mechanics and engin-

eers,—L. J. Bailey, Gary public library, President of I. L. A.

The library as a social center,—Eliza G. Browning, Indianapolis public library.

Advertising good things,—Henriette I. Scranton, Elwood public library.

Work outside the library walls,—Nannie W. Jayne, Bluffton public library.

My friends the teachers,—Winifred F. Ticer, Huntington public library.

On being a modern librarian,—Mary E. Ahern, Editor, PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

What everybody wants,—Elva L. Bascom, Wisconsin library commission.

Other special lectures given during the course included one on Famous illustrators of children's books by Charles E. Rush, of St. Joseph, Mo.; one on Business methods in the library by Miss Ahern, and one on Book repairing by Miss Walter, of the Dayton public library, besides several given by prominent Indiana librarians. The course was attended by 20 people, all but two of whom were Indiana librarians. There was one student from Ohio and one from Oklahoma.

The instructors were Carl H. Milam, Carrie E. Scott, and Ora Williams of the Public Library commission, and Mary J. Hirst, of the Cincinnati public library. The regular library visit was made to Cincinnati, where the class saw the main library, two branches in Carnegie buildings, one branch in a rented room, and a deposit station in a drug store. The course lasted from July 2 to August 12.

New York public library

Positions taken by the graduates of 1913 are as follows:

Esther H. Allerton, Manhattan, indexer on Catholic Encyclopedia.

Edith Hall Crowell, Perth Amboy, N. J., head of children's department, Public library, Trenton, N. J.

Vera Elder, Irvington, N. Y., assistant, N. Y. P. L., Yorkville branch.

Dagmar Oerting Holmes, Montgomery, Ala., assistant, N. Y. P. L., 115th St. branch.

Carol Hurd, Dubuque, Iowa, first assistant, N. Y. P. L., — branch.

Caroline B. Kelliher, DeRoche, B. C., head of Municipal reference branch, Portland library, Portland, Ore.

Dorothy Kent, Brooklyn, head of circulation department, Public library, Trenton, N. J.

Edith C. Macardell, Middletown, N. Y., children's librarian, Public library, East Orange, N. J.

Janet F. Melvain, Bloomfield, N. J., cataloger, reference department, N. Y. P. L.

Marie A. Newberry, Dundee, Mich., assistant, Main reading room, N. Y. P. L.

Alice K. O'Connor, Hartford, Conn., children's librarian, N. Y. P. L., St. Gabriel's Park branch.

Gertrude Olmsted, Bloomfield, N. J., cataloger, N. Y. school of philanthropy.

Laura V. Schnarendorf, Manhattan, assistant, N. Y. P. L., Tremont branch.

Mary B. Snyder, Manhattan, retained as branch librarian, Queens Borough public library.

Edith W. Tiemann, Brooklyn, first assistant N. Y. P. L., Jackson Square branch.

Other appointments will be announced next month.

MARY W. PLUMMER.

Pratt institute

The normal course this year opens with four students—Lorette Jenks and Alice Vail, Pratt, '13, Louise Bache, Pittsburgh, '10, now children's librarian, De Kalb branch, Brooklyn public library, and Nelle A. Olson, A. B., Minnesota state university, '02, librarian of Moorhead, (Minn.), high school and Public library and of the Normal school library, Mayville, N. D., 1908-13.

Work began September 2. September will be spent in a study of the Brooklyn public library system and in preparation of the subjects that the students are to teach in the Brooklyn public library training course which begins work September 29.

The Normal students will have psychology and the history of education in the Education department of Pratt institute, beginning October 1. Miss Hopkins is planning to give a course in public speaking during the first term.

Alumni notes

Marion L. Cowell, '08, librarian at La Grande, Ore., was married September 3 to Herman S. Hertwig.

Stella R. Hoyt, '09, branch librarian, Public library of Seattle, was married on August 31 to Robert A. De Cou.

Evelyn Blodgett, '11, cataloger of the State library of Vermont, has gone to the library of the University of Washington at Seattle.

Irene Phillips, '11, resigned the librarianship of the Public library of Bernardsville, N. J., August 1, to accept that of the new Carnegie library at Nutley.

Elsie Hay, '12, has been put in charge

of the children's room at the Stapleton branch of the New York public library.

Clara McKee, '12, has been appointed a cataloger at Brown university.

Nancy I. Thompson, '12, was appointed to the librarianship of Bernardsville in Miss Phillips' place.

Louise Richardson, '13, has gone to the University of North Carolina as cataloger.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-director.

Simmons college

The following appointments have been made during the summer:

Gertrude E. Robson, '09, assistant, catalog department, John Hay library, Brown university.

Elsie Basset, '12, resigned from the staff of Clark University library to become assistant cataloger, University of Minnesota library.

Clara Penney, '12, resigned from the staff of the University of Maine library to become assistant in the catalog department, John Hay library, Brown university.

Ida E. Adams, '13, assistant, Dartmouth college library, Hanover, N. H.

Esther S. Chapin, '13, assistant, Williams college library, Williamstown, Mass.

Hilda A. Combe, '13, assistant, catalog department, John Hay library, Brown university.

Annie E. Harwood, '13, assistant, University of Maine library, Orono, Me.

Frances N. Huelster, '13, assistant, Clark university library, Worcester, Mass.

Annabel Porter, '13, assistant and student, Children's department, Cleveland (Ohio) public library.

Sadie St. Clair, '13, assistant, Williams College library, Williamstown, Mass.

Mildred H. Starrett, '13, assistant, cataloging department, Public library, St. Louis, Mo.

Elizabeth Thurston, '13, librarian, Public library, Cotuit, Mass.

Madge F. Trow, '13, assistant, Clark university library.

Edna A. Wells, '13, assistant, Boston Atheneum.

Doris E. Wilber, '13, assistant, cataloging department, Columbia university library, New York City.

Western Reserve university

Bertha R. Barden, '07, has resigned her position as instructor in the Library school to accept the position of cataloger in the St. Paul public library.

Louise C. Sadlier, '07, has been appointed librarian of the Collinwood branch of the Cleveland public library.

Wilda C. Strong, '09, was married in June to Dr Martin W. Peck, and is now living in Lynn, Mass.

Thirza E. Grant, '08, has resigned her position as instructor in the Library school, to take a position in the State normal college library at Ypsilanti, Mich.

Nora C. Levinger, '09, was married in June to John William Moore of Lakewood, Ohio.

Myrtle Sweetman, '09, has resigned her position in the Miles Park branch of the Cleveland public library to return to her home in Dayton, O., where she will take up library work in the near future.

Cecelia Lewis, '09, has resigned her position in the Cleveland public library and returned to her home in Buffalo, having been appointed librarian of one of the branches in that city.

Ruth E. Charles, '10, has been appointed assistant in the College for women library of the Western Reserve university.

Marie E. Cahill, '11, grade-school librarian in the Cleveland public library was married in June to Ernst Watzl, and will probably make her home in Vienna.

Elizabeth Cumings, '11, grade-school librarian in the Cleveland public library, was married in June to D. O. Anderson of Cleveland.

Claire Darby, '11, has resigned her position as librarian for Ernst & Ernst, expert accountants, and accepted the position as assistant in the Technology division of the Cleveland public library.

Grace Windsor, '11, assistant-librarian of the Lawrenceville branch of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh, has been promoted to the librarianship.

Celeste Oliver, '12, has resigned her position in the Cleveland public library to be married later in the year.

The members of the class of 1913 are located as follows:

Celia F. Frost has registered at the Pittsburgh training school for children's librarians as a student.

Audiene Graham, cataloger and indexer for Nau, Rusk & Swearingen, expert accountants, Cleveland.

Evelyn C. Hess, assistant, children's department, New York public library.

May L. Milligan, assistant, Public library, Akron, Ohio.

Cornelia Plaister, librarian, Public library, Clarinda, Iowa.

Pyrtha B. Sheffield, assistant, Chicago public library.

Gertrude H. Sipher, reviser, Western Reserve university library school.

Jennette R. Tandy, assistant, Cincinnati public library.

Mildred Van Schoick, assistant, Legislative Reference Bureau, Columbus, Ohio.

Carrie Krauss, reference assistant, Adelbert College library, Western Reserve university.

Irene R. Grimm, Bessie H. Kelsey, Dora M. Kletzkun, Edna M. Little, Helena A.

Miller, Mildred I. Miller, Hattie Stokely, Ruth Wilcox, Amy Benner, Hattie M. Callow and Pauline Reich have been appointed assistants in the Public library system of Cleveland.

Alice S. Tyler,
Director.

Wisconsin.

The closing exercises of the school took place on the evening of June 12, President Van Hise addressed the 32 students as a part of the graduating class of the University of Wisconsin of 1913. The commencement address was given by Richard Lloyd-Jones, editor of the *Wisconsin State Journal*.

The eighteenth annual summer session opened June 21 and closed August 1. The enrollment was as follows: Wisconsin, 11; Illinois, 5; Oklahoma, 3; Utah, 2; California, 2; and one each from the following: Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, North Dakota and Tennessee.

The course was not limited to technical problems, but an attempt was made to convey in as great a degree as possible the inspiration that comes from a broad conception of library work as an important educational factor in the community. Lectures on library extension and publicity were given by the faculty and prominent library workers.

The following special lectures were given:

The study of the community, Julia A. Hopkins, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn.

Ideals and culture in library work, Adam Strohm, Public library, Detroit.

The librarian's place in the scheme of things, Mary Eileen Ahern.

The library militant and A library survey, Lutie E. Stearns, Wisconsin free library commission.

Current sociological material, Director Dudgeon.

The work of the A. L. A., Geo. B. Utley, secretary of the A. L. A.

Miss Van Buren, connected with the school for the past two years, has resigned to take up work with the American civic association.

Katharine R. Ellis, a special student 1912-13, since librarian at Cornish, N.

H., was married to Robert Barrett on June 29.

Anna B. Skinner, '10, has been elected librarian of the Boise (Idaho) public library and began work September 1. Her position in the Rockford (Ill.) college library will be filled by Mary B. Nethercut, '13.

Blanch Unterkircher, '10, has been appointed to the librarianship of the Superior (Wis.) public library.

Gertrude Richardson, '12, was married June 14 to Austin Angell of Wheaton, Ill.

Mary F. Sheriff, '08, was married May 7, to Charles M. McCoy of Butte, Mont. Her position in the Historical library at Helena will be filled by Agnes Dickerson, '13.

Lucy L. Morgan, '11, has been appointed supervisor of the training class of the Detroit public library, assuming her duties Sept. 1.

Theodora R. Brewitt, '08, librarian of the Lewiston (Idaho) normal school, becomes supervisor of the training class of the Los Angeles (Cal.) public library, beginning Sept. 1.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE.
Preceptor.

A New Library School Course

A new departure in library training is the course offered by the Library school of Wisconsin, which proposes to offer a special course in Library administration and public service. The work is to be given in connection with the other courses in the University of Wisconsin. Only graduates of reputable colleges, possessing good personal qualities, will be admitted. The offering of this course is in addition to the admirable courses already offered in the best library schools, and which meet the needs of the majority who enter library work.

There is a growing demand for sociological library workers, in a field where knowledge of subjects is considered of more importance than mastery of library technique, though the authorities do not feel that the knowledge of subjects alone, however extensive, will

insure good library administration. Therefore the main essentials of the technical and professional phases of library work are included in the new course. The course is offered only in connection with studies to be pursued in the University, and cannot be taken separately, as it is essential that the student develop his knowledge of the subject in which he is specializing.

The technical work given in the course will be somewhat condensed, though the necessity for the understanding of library technique will be recognized. The attention given to such essentials as cataloging and classification will be slightly reduced, if at all. The exact nature of the University courses required depend upon the students' undergraduate work, and the field of library work which they expect to enter.

The course will be directly in charge of Clarence B. Lester, who organized the State legislative reference department of Indiana some years ago, and conducted it with admirable success until he was called to be Legislative reference librarian of the New York State library. He gained his instructional experience in Brown university, the University of Wisconsin, and elsewhere.

Dr Charles McCarthy will devote considerable time to the students who expect to do legislative or municipal work.

Director Dudgeon of the Library school will present the work in library administration, in legislative and sociological problems, in certain branches of constitutional law, and in legal phases of the work.

The course upon the theory and practice of legislation, bill drafting, etc., will be given by Chester Lloyd-Jones, of the Political science department of the University of Wisconsin.

Courses by such men as Dr R. T. Ely, Dr P. S. Riensch, Dr A. E. Rose, and Dr John R. Commons will also be available.

The number in the class will be limited, owing to lack of room. Full particulars will be given upon request to the Director of the library school.

News from the Field

East

The Free library of Rutland, Vermont, has received a gift of \$10,000 by the will of the late Mrs F. C. Cutts.

Mathew B. Capithorne has been appointed librarian of the Cambridge library to succeed the late C. W. Ayer. Mr Capithorne was graduated from Harvard in 1912, and last year taught in the Coit school in Munich, Germany.

M. Alice Burnham, librarian of the Stoughton (Mass.) public library for about fourteen years, died August 4, after a long and painful illness.

Miss Burnham was a native of Stoughton, and was very highly respected and esteemed. She was a member of the Massachusetts library club.

The second annual report of the Phoebe Griffin Noyes library of Old Lyme, Connecticut, records a year of expansion and growth. Two more branch libraries have been added, making four in all.

During the winter a course in the use of reference books was given by the librarian to the graduating class. Various book lists have been prepared for the schools. More than half of the pupils in the public schools have taken books from the library in the past year.

There was a gain of nearly 24 per cent in the non-fiction circulation.

The library has taken advantage of a gift from the state of \$100 made possible by the gift of \$100 from the town for the purchase of books. A number of gifts of books from various people were received.

William H. Tillinghast, assistant-librarian of Harvard university, died August 22 at his home in Cambridge.

Mr Tillinghast had been connected with the University library since 1882. He was graduated from Harvard in 1877, and studied at the University of Berlin from 1878 to 1880.

Mr Tillinghast was a quiet, scholarly man, but one who was sincerely esteemed by all who knew him. He was modest in his bearing, but many of the users of the Harvard university library

remember him as one who rendered valuable service to them in their use of the library. He was a member of the American historical association, the American library association, and other similar bodies. He was registered 948 in the American library association membership, and in the early years was a regular attendant.

Librarians from all parts of New England attended the services, which were conducted by Reverend Samuel M. Crothers. President Lowell, Dr A. C. Coolidge, William C. Lane, Lindsay Swift, Walter Briggs, Drew B. Hall, and T. F. Currier were honorary pall bearers, assisted by junior members of the library staff.

A recent report from Professor John C. Schwab, of Yale university, calls attention to the many gifts made to the library during the past year, and also to the inadequacy of the present quarters of the library.

Among the important gifts were more than one thousand volumes by and about Henry Fielding, of which 700 are Fielding's own works in the original and subsequent editions.

A notable collection of German literature was given by William A. Speck. A special room was assigned to the collection, which in richness has no rival in this country, and few, if any, abroad.

A specially valuable collection of sixteenth to eighteenth century German literature was also acquired, by gift from alumni of Yale.

A unique collection of South American books, rare early state documents of the South, and many expensive current publications have also been added. A large number of graduates and friends have presented collections and copies of their published works. This accumulation of valuable material presents serious difficulties in view of the restricted space available for the storage of books in the university.

Central Atlantic

Dr John Shaw Billings left a net estate of \$134,531 to be divided equally among his five children.

Lois A. Reed, for some time assistant librarian of the University of Rochester, has been appointed librarian of Bryn Mawr college to succeed Mary L. Jones, who returns to Los Angeles.

The seventeenth annual report of the Canastota (N. Y.) public library closes another year of successful work in all departments. There are 7,885 volumes in the library, 285 added this year, not including a gift of 333 volumes from a private library, just received but not yet cataloged.

There have been taken out for home reading 20,591 volumes, an increase of 1,354 over last year. There are 1,475 active card holders with 241 applications this year.

Frederick C. Wood, for the past 16 years head of the Catalog department of the Grosnevor library at Buffalo, has been appointed librarian of that library to succeed E. P. Van Duzee, who has removed to California for permanent residence.

Grosnevor library is the reference library of Buffalo. The collection numbers nearly one hundred thousand volumes and many thousands of important pamphlets. An addition to the building is under consideration to relieve the crowded condition in some parts of the library.

Central

Miss Jessie Luther has been appointed librarian of the Public library at Antigo, Wisconsin.

Electra C. Doren was appointed librarian of the Public library of Dayton, Ohio, August 6.

Mary Egan, Wisconsin, '13, has been made librarian of the Public library at Marshfield, Wisconsin.

Lucien B. Gilmore, assistant librarian of the Public library of Detroit since 1881, died June 17, 1913.

Miss Sallie Vought, of Lebanon, Indiana, has been elected librarian of Hedding college, Abingdon, Illinois.

Miss Edith M. Clarke, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, has been ap-

pointed librarian of Baker university, Baldwin, Kansas.

Jesse Cunningham, librarian of the School of Mines, Rolla, Missouri, was married August 30 to Miss Elsa Miller at her home in Indianapolis.

Eleanor Fawcett, for some time connected with the Public library at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has become librarian of the Public library at Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Josephine O'Flynn, Drexel '09, for the past three years instructor of the apprentice class, resigned her position at the Public library of Detroit, July 1.

Eunice D. Henley, for eight years in charge of the Public library at Wabash, Indiana, has resigned to join the Public library staff at San Diego, California.

Constance Haugen, of Madison, Wisconsin, has been appointed librarian of the Public library at Houghton, Michigan, to succeed Grace A. Whare, resigned.

Alexandrine La Tourette, for some time librarian of the Carnegie library of Iron Mountain, Michigan, has resigned to become assistant in the University of Nevada.

Mrs Cassandra U. Warner, Drexel, '09, has resigned her position as reference librarian of the Kansas City public library. Her resignation was made necessary by the demands of home obligations.

Joanna G. Strange, N. Y. S. L. '09, who has been for five years assistant reference librarian in the Carnegie library at Pittsburg, has been appointed superintendent of the reference department of the Public library of Detroit.

Miss Linda M. Clatworthy, for the past eight years librarian of the Public library of Dayton, Ohio, has resigned. Miss Clatworthy will enjoy a rest in her own home at Estes Park, Colorado, before entering a new field of library work.

Julia A. Robinson, for some time supervising librarian of the State institutions of Iowa, has been elected secretary of the Iowa library commission to succeed Alice S. Tyler, who takes the di-

rectorship of the Western Reserve library school.

Minta L. Dryden, for 40 years associated with the Public library of Dayton, Ohio, died in that city July 29. Miss Dryden had not been in good health since the flood. She was chief librarian from 1872 to 1896, when she was succeeded by Miss Doren. She then took charge of the accounts of the library, in the management of which she was especially efficient. She was found at the library every day up to the time of the flood, and her wonderful endurance in spite of her advanced years was a subject of much comment.

In her personality, in social and official relationships, although sedate and dignified with the stranger, she was to those at closer range an endearing companion, always keenly interested in others, especially in the younger members of the library staff, always cheerful and appreciating the humorous, yet with a sense of fitness from which she never departed.

Malcolm G. Wyer, librarian of the State university of Iowa, was elected last June to the position of librarian of the University of Nebraska. Mr Wyer had been at the University of Iowa since September 1904. During that time the library grew from 55,000 to 103,000 v.; the book fund from an uncertain amount to a permanent annual fund of \$17,500, and the salary budget from \$2,700 to \$9,300. The work has been thoroughly organized in all departments, and a Library of Congress depository catalog has been installed and is kept up to date. Mr Wyer gave special attention to interesting the students in outside reading and developed several successful methods to accomplish this.

An effort was also made to interest students in art, and frequent exhibits of color prints, photographs, etchings, engravings and bookplates were held in the reading room. Mr Wyer was associated with the Iowa summer library school as instructor in reference work 1905-1911 and as director in 1913. He has also been closely identified with the Iowa library

association and served as president 1910-1911.

The report of the Newberry library Chicago, for 1912 records an addition of 4,515 v. at an estimated cost of \$26,562. About 267 items have been added to the Ayer Americana collection under Mr Ayer's direction. A number of special gifts were received, making a total of 8,580 items that were entered in the general accession record during the year.

The total contents of the library number 342,557. Number of volumes recorded as used, 110,278, but no account is kept of the use made of a large number of volumes on special shelves.

Three special exhibits were displayed, attracting intelligent interest: an exhibition during the centennial of Charles Dickens, a collection of original etchings and lithographs by Whistler, and a selected exhibition from the illuminated manuscripts contained in the library.

A new author catalog is in process of compilation. This is intended for the use of the public, taking the place of the Rudolph indexer discontinued by order of the board three years ago.

A bit of work of note is the official name list, definitely recording, once for all, the library's decision as to forms of authors' names, the manner of spelling, the data to differentiate two or more of the same name; cross references for forms not used, but under which a reader might look, etc. This list now numbers 25,089 entries.

South.

W. W. Sanders, of Chambersburg, has been appointed State librarian of West Virginia. The appointee is a colored man.

Miss Dora Sanders, for several years assistant librarian of Vanderbilt university, has been appointed chief librarian to succeed the late Dr Vaughn.

The Public library of Louisville, Kentucky, has made considerable extension of privileges to its users. One magazine may be taken on both fiction and non-fiction cards; two volumes on a fiction card, only one of which may be a seven-

day book; five or more volumes of non-fiction may be taken when the supply will permit. Special privileges will be granted to students.

West.

Anna Skinner, librarian of Rockford College for the past three years, has been appointed librarian of the Public library at Boise City, Idaho.

Miss Elina Thorsteinson, M. A. University of North Dakota, has been appointed librarian of the State historical library of North Dakota at Bismarck.

Mrs Cora Case Porter, of Oklahoma City, has been elected librarian of the Public library in Enid, Oklahoma, to succeed Mildred K. Bailey, who resigned to be married.

Florence Wells has been appointed librarian of the Public library at Fremont, Nebraska, to succeed Elva Greef, who has resigned to enter the Library school at Boston.

Pacific Coast.

Dr Irwin Shepard, so long and favorably known as secretary of the N. E. A., has been appointed National secretary to the Bureau of conventions and societies of the Panama-Pacific exposition to be held in San Francisco in 1915. Hardly a man in the country is so well fitted through long experience and knowledge for this position as is Dr Shepard.

The new quarters of the Public library of Los Angeles will occupy about 50,000 square feet, as against 35,000 square feet occupied at present. The price per square foot in the new quarters will be 44c as against 61c at present.

The departments in the new building will be so arranged that readers can secure the material wanted with little loss of time and without much walking. On the eight floor, will be a circulating department, information desk, card catalog, and open shelves where readers will make their own selection if they desire. The reference room will stand along the front, occupying a space, 50x100 feet, well lighted. A special information desk will be located next to the card catalog,

with an attendant to help readers find what they want.

The ninth floor will be a mezzanine, with a large open center. Three special departments will be here, the civics department, department of technology and business, and the department of art and music. All these departments will be in charge of specialists. A study club room is planned for the ninth floor for general use of the public. The walls will be so sound proof that music can be tried here without disturbing the other departments.

The administration offices and work-rooms will be placed on the seventh floor, also the juvenile department and the periodical room.

In addition to the three floor areas, the library will occupy considerable space on the roof, where will be located also the bindery, repair shop and lecture and study rooms for the use of the library training class.

The new library quarters were chosen after careful consideration of 15 different localities submitted to the library trustees. The library expects to occupy its new quarters in June, 1914, and the lease runs for seven years. The growth of the library is so continuous that it will not be long until the library must have a building of its own. The library last year circulated nearly a million and a quarter books, and the building is used by over one hundred thousand persons every month.

Canada

The report of the Carnegie library of Ottawa for 1912 records a circulation of 216,712 v. There was a decrease of 2,800 in the fiction circulation, and an increase of 5,800 in the non-fiction circulation. Over 200 meetings were held in the library. The pressing demand for more branch libraries and more commodious quarters in the main building is emphasized. During the year the government of the library was taken over from the City Council of Ottawa by a board of trustees appointed for the purpose.

Foreign

Bernard Quaritch, a well known dealer of rare books, died at Brighton, Eng-